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Johnny's Death.

Sit down close beside me, Billy—
I'm so glad you've comed at last,
I was feared they wouldn't find you,
And my time is slippin' fast.
Stoop down, Billy—talkin' hurts me,
I'm bad off for breath, you see;
One of them fire engines done it—
Guess them horses finished me.

They runned over me in Broadway.
Well, it's done—no use to cry!
When them chaps is in a hurry,
Nothin' else don't signify.
Wait a minute—how that hurted!
Bill, it's rather hard to bear,
I wasn't harmin' anybody—
Only sellin' papers there.

Bill, it won't be long—I'm goin',
Yes, that's wot the doctors said,
But I wish I knowed more certain
Wot it's like when folks is dead.
Wish I'd been a better feller,
Stuck right to the Golden Rule;
Minded all them other lessons
Wot I learned at mission school.

There is Mamie,—Bill, I would 'ave
Liked to said good-bye to her,
No! no use to try and fetch her.
It's too late—she lives too fur.
I believe she would 'ave kissed me
If she'd seen me come to this,
I'd 'ave stood it almost cheerful
So's to have one lovin' kiss.

Bill you tell her how I liked her—
Loved her hard—tain't nothin' now,
She has always knowed it, Billy,
And I b'lieve she liked me too.
And I used to think that maybe
When we both growed up, y' know,
It might come I'd marry of her—
But it is hard lines to go

But it's a comfort to member
Wot our teacher said one day,
How the blessed lovin' Jesus,
Full of pity, used to say
Little folks was always welcome—
Free to come to him up there,
Guess I'm posted up sufficient
So's to venture on a prayer.

Jesus, I'm a little feller
Got run over on the street.
I'm a dyin', you can help me—
Please to guide my stumblin' feet.
I ain't always knowed my duty,
But I've tried to do wot's right,
Jesus! Tender Shepherd, take me—
Make a place for me to-night!

There is two I hates to part from—
Mamie dear and Bill likewise,
Jesus please to try and fetch us
All together wen they dies.
There! I guess—I'm goin'—Billy!
Never mind old chap—don't cry!
Oh—there's Mamie!—kiss me, Mamma!
Why, just see it's mornin' sky!

PELEG ARKWRIGHT.

DAN'S PHOTOGRAPH.

The queerest fellow, without exception, in all Wexford, was Daniel Battles.

He was sixteen years of age, yet he had the reputation of possessing as much knowledge about odd and out-of-the-way things as any ten average lads. He was believed to have an intimate acquaintance with every trout in the streams, and every bird in the woods, and every rabbit in the burrows. He had the largest collection of birds' eggs to be found in the county; and it was reported, and solemnly believed by all the small boys in the neighborhood, that he had a secret understanding with the kingfishers and orioles, by which they agreed to surrender one egg of each litter to him, in consideration of his promise to let all the others alone.

He was always taking up some new idea to work out, and if he did not know all about many things, he really seemed to know a little about every thing. He knew how to print, how to bleed a horse, how to run the telegraph instrument, how to cultivate silkworms, how to make the most outrageous noises with his hands, how to graft pears, how to write backwards, how to play checkers with his eyes shut, and, in short, he knew how to do nearly every thing that came in his way to learn.

One day the neighboors opened their eyes and pricked up their ears at the news that Dan had taken up photography; not that they were astonished, for they had long ceased to be astonished at anything that Dan did, but they were interested in his enterprise, though regarding it simply as another freak of a curious genius.

"Well, well," said they, shrugging their shoulders, "Dan is an odd stick. It's about time he went into something useful. Photography, eh?"

The report was true. Dan had obtained a camera of good size, and was experimenting with it up in his "den," in one end of his mother's garret.

It would be hard to imagine a more untidy, chaotic-looking place than Dan's "den." It was full of bottles, old cloths, jars, bits of machinery, musical instruments, carpenter's tools, old maps, torn pictures, pots of paint and chemicals, fragments of old machines, stuffed birds, etc; and it smelled so fearfully that no one but Dan could ever stay in it long enough to make an inventory of the contents.

Dan was as odd-looking a character as one would be likely to see in a year's travel. He was thin and lank in the body and legs. His head was large, and he had light blue eyes, and long, whitish hair, which he rarely combed, and which straggled about all over his head, as if the rats had made nests in it the last time he slept.

He was not much of a talker. He generally kept silent and stared. Nobody knew what an amount of thinking he did meanwhile, and in fact, many who laughed at his "greenness" had to confess afterwards that he not only saw all things that was going on, but knew more about what he saw than the smartest of them.

Dan went on with his photographing for several weeks. He learned to take very good pictures, but he was far from satisfied. He grew thoughtful and almost melancholy. His fingers were always stained black and brown with acids that he could not wash off, and his clothing always gave out the peculiar scent of "collodion."

Dan's mother began really to be anxious. The boy was growing up a loose Jack-at-all-trades, but without any particular turn for one profitable calling. It was necessary that he should begin to earn money pretty soon, and she was anxious that he should choose some single business and stick to it. She took the boy in hand and expostulated with him. Dan looked distressed.

"I'm trying to do something, mother. I'm just getting hold of it now, I guess. I only want a little more time."

This was about as long a speech as Dan was in the habit of making at one time. His mother was pacified, and for the present, let him alone.

Two or three more weeks slipped by. Dan made pictures of everybody he could get before his camera. He photographed the cat and her kittens. He photographed his "den" and all its miscellaneous trumpery. He photographed the boys in the street, and he photographed buildings, fences and trees.

Still he did not succeed to his mind. His pictures lacked the peculiar shading of "tone" that he wanted. His dream was to achieve this, which he believed would not only make them very beautiful, but give him a large profitable custom.

He labored incessantly, now trying this plan, and now trying that, but without any perfect result.

In the course of his experiments out of his garret window, Dan made street pictures of people both near and remote, in divers attitudes, and at nearly all hours of the day. Dan took them in single figures and in groups; he took them looking up and looking down; making gestures or sitting still; he took them as they stood in windows, and as they walked below him, or rode past in carriages. Many of the photographs were clear and good, but still the subtile finish was wanting. Dan could not realize his dream.

Finally his mother begged him to stop his amusement (as she called it), and go into a store, or some business where he might support himself.

Dan shook his head.

"Can't, mother."

"But, Dan, I can't afford to give much more money for the acids you want."

"Ah!" said Dan. He shook his head once more, and looked very dejected.

He was at his wits' end. He believed he was on the very verge of an important discovery. He only wanted a *little* more time and a *little* more money. Where should the money come from?

This was a trying question. He could not imagine that any one would ever loan him enough cash to carry out his projects, and he did not seem to think of any way to earn a sufficient sum. He went up to his "den," and sat down in the midst of his bottles and rubbish, feeling uncommonly blue. There was his camera upon its three long legs, with its black muffler drawn carefully over it, and with its brass nose pointed out into the cold air.

The boy's thoughts pointed the same way. He must go out in the cold and find something to do, or some day he might have to stay out in the cold. He descended into the street, and wandered about the town, moody and distressed.

About this time a trial was in progress at the court. A man was charged with passing a forged check at the bank. The teller who paid the money fully identified the prisoner, described his movements, and related what was said between them at the time with the greatest minuteness.

On the other hand, the accused indignantly denied the charge, and protested that he was not in or near the bank at the time alleged, but in the office of a friend on B. street. He remembered his whereabouts, for his arrest was not so long after the presentation of the check but that all his movements on that day remained distinctly in his mind. From the first he had continued to assert his innocence, and declared that the teller had mistaken him for some other man.

Unfortunately for him, he was obliged to admit that he was alone in his friend's office at the hour in question, and he failed to produce any witness besides himself to prove definitely where he was, though he had made every effort to do so. It was a question of veracity, man against man, but the clear and very positive statement of the teller against the accused, and the possibility of some motive presumed to exist in the man's financial circumstances, had decided the bank directors, considering the interests at stake, to hold him to answer at the next session of the court. And now the day of his trial had come.

Everybody was extremely interested in this trial, for the prisoner was well known in the town, and had always been supposed to be honest. The anxiety was intense to know whether he would really be proved a criminal.

The case seemed to be going against the accused, for one or two other people had been summoned, who testified that, "to the best of their knowledge and belief," they had seen this man in or about the bank at one o'clock on the day when the check was passed.

The prisoner sat in the court-room, pale, but with a certain fearless firmness on his features that scarcely seemed like guilt.

All the known evidence was in, and to the last, save the statements of a few friends as to his previous good character, nothing in his behalf beyond his own unsupported word had been brought forward.

The prosecuting attorney rose and formally recounted the strong points in the case, dwelling especially on the failure of the prisoner to prove an *alibi*, *i. e.*, to show to the satisfaction of the court that he was elsewhere than in the bank at the moment of the crime, when suddenly, to the inspeakable astonishment of all present, a queer voice from a distant part of the room exclaimed,—

"But I can tell where he was."

Everybody turned to look at the speaker, who was none other than our friend Dan. He stood with his mouth wide open, clutching his cap with one hand, and with the other nervously poking his tousled hair. Everybody laughed.

"Silence!" roared the crier, in a fierce tone, and then, assuming that the boy intended to make sport, he ordered him to sit down.

"No," drawled Dan, "I guess I won't."

Of course that set the crowd into a still louder uproar of laughter. The crier made an attempt to get at the boy.

"Stop!" cried the judge, in a voice that was heard in all parts of the room.

As soon as silence was obtained, he turned towards Dan, who was still standing.

"Young man, do you know anything about this case?"

"Yes, sir," replied Dan, slowly. "I know——"

"I don't want to know that yet," interrupted the judge. "Come this way." The shrewd magistrate knew the youngster well enough to surmise that he would neither care nor dare to be fooling at such a time.

Dan, all stained and spotted, picked his way out of the crowd and walked forward to the bench. A curious spectacle he was, with his uncouth form and dress, and his mass of white hair.

The judge leaned forward and said something to him in a very low tone, and then Dan whispered back to the judge. Soon the people saw the judge smile and nod his head.

"Ah," said they to one another, "our Dan has turned up something new. It's just like him."

Their surmises were turned to certainty when the judge announced, "This young man will produce important evidence for the defence."

Dan made his way out of the court-room and disappeared. In ten minutes he came back again breathless. He had never been known to run before.

In his hand he held a paper as large as the cover of a geography. This he handed to the judge. The judge looked at it curiously. Then he looked at the prisoner. Then at the paper again. In a moment he looked up and said,—

"Clerk, administer the oath to this boy."

Dan was sworn.

I cannot repeat his testimony here, but be sure it was drolly-worded, and disjointed enough. It made everybody laugh, even while it interested them profoundly. The substance of it was that on the day when the forged check was passed, he was taking photographs between 12 M. and three o'clock in the afternoon. Among other pictures, he made one of a man who was standing in the window of a building on the opposite side of the street. The man that he photographed was the prisoner at the bar.

Immediately there was a general buzz in the court-room. The prisoner's pale face flushed, and he gazed upon Dan with a look of joyful gratitude.

But there was still a very important question to be settled. "At what time exactly was that photograph taken?"

Dan took the picture and looked at it closely.

"There's the clock on St. Luke's church, up in that corner there," said he, pointing to the place, and handing the picture back to the judge.

The judge looked again, holding the paper up to the light and turning it carefully round.

"By the dial here," said he, "it was just one o'clock at the instant when the picture was taken."

The jury and the counsel now examined the photograph minutely. It could not be disputed; there was the identical man, and there was the proof that he was not in the bank at the moment when the forged check was passed.

The teller was once more placed upon the stand. He was confused by the evidence he had heard, and was by no means as positive as he was before. At last he reluctantly admitted that he might be laboring under a mistake. And upon that he retired into the crowd with an appearance of great chagrin.

Dan's triumph was complete. He was a hero. People forgot his strange dress and his wild-looking head, and actually "lionized" him. The prisoner was discharged. He instantly went to Dan, and seizing both of his hands, exclaimed,—

"You have saved me. You shall have any thing you want. I cannot do enough to show you my gratitude."

From that moment Dan's star began to rise. He had money to continue his experiments, and he eventually discovered a process by which he succeeded in obtaining the richest and most durable photographs that are now taken in Wexford. He still keeps the old camera that made his fortune.

Visiting at Dinner Time.

A story is told of a couple of farmers who lived not a great distance apart, one of whom was noted for being very penurious. One day his neighbor called upon him while he was eating his dinner, but instead of asking him to sit down to the table with him, he kept on eating and talking just as though the visitor hadn't a mouth in his head. "Well, what is the news, neighbor Brown?" "Nothing much." "No news up your way?" he asked, still helping himself to his good dinner, while his neighbor looked on with anxiety and appetite. "Well, yes, now that I think on 't, there is just a grain of news. Mr. Jones's cow has got five calves," replied the visitor. "Five calves! I never heard of such a thing. Why, what the dickens does the fifth one do when the other four are sucking?" "Why he stands and looks on like a dumb fool, as I am doing now." "Oh, ah! Hannah, put down another plate."

A Hard Winter Approaching.

Men neglect what concerns them nearly if they fail to note the approach of a harder winter than we have had for years. Not severe by reason of more frequent storms or keener blasts, but hard in the lack of enterprise in commercial circles, stagnation in trade, dullness in most branches of business, amounting to paralysis in some, and no work for those who cannot live without employment. A recent examination through three of the Eastern States reveals that machine firms have but half their usual force of men occupied, and that no contracts are in hand or expected in the immediate future. While the skies are yet serene the workshop doors are haunted by care-worn faces seeking vainly for work. We are told that much suffering exists. If it be so now before the leaves have fallen, how are working people to go through the winter? During the stringency which prevailed after the panic of last year many were discharged; but the previous years having been reasonably prosperous their small savings afforded support until spring, when better times were hoped for. But the spring came and went; the summer has passed; already the hillsides are blazing with the fires of autumn, and the ranks of the unemployed are fuller than ever. Their little fund is expended and their services are not in demand. How are they to live?

Those still at the vise and loom may learn a lesson from the woes of others, and if prudent before, curtail still more in their expenditures, for they have no assurance that a sudden turn of the wheel may not unseat them also. Let them hold on to every cent which is their own, cut off all superfluities, and if they were faithful to their trusts before, increase their efforts, so that they may be indispensable. The stocks of machinery in this city at the present time are larger than they should be, with little or no demand. Railways are decreasing their pay rolls, purchasing little or nothing except absolute necessaries, and on every side we hear of curtailment and cessation of production in manufactures. Up to New Year's day the cotton spinners of Fall River, Mass., have decided to run on half time, and this will inevitably cause much distress.

It is to be hoped that all these present evils will work their own cure in the season approaching, that natural wear and tear will demand new supplies, and that the spring of 1875 will see the whole country better for the enforced economy now plainly demanded.—*New York Sun.*

Farming on a Large Scale.

Many of the farmers in California have grown wheat enough this year to load a thousand-ton ship, while a few have enough to load half a dozen ships of this size. It is not an uncommon thing to hear one of these ranchers in a quiet way estimating his wheat crop as ranging from 30,000 to 50,000 bushels.

The Napa *Register* notes a recent transaction of one of the farmers of that county, as follows: "A farming enterprise on a scale that lays in the shade most operations in that line has just been entered into by our friend John Finnell, of Yountville, long resident and ex-Supervisor of the county. He has leased for a period of five years the celebrated 'Walsh Ranch,' in Colusa county, forty miles north of the town of Colusa, and eight miles west of Chico, consisting of 20,000 acres, at a yearly rental of $40,000. In addition to this, he has purchased 1,800 head of stock cattle, 100 head of horses, 50 mules, 27,000 sacks of wheat, 1,500 hogs, and a quantity of hay, barley, etc. His purchase, aside from the rental, amounts to $74,250, or the transaction for the first year alone, $114,250. It will take a good farmer to manage all this, and we doubt not Mr. F. is just the man for it, as his well kept grounds at Yountville bear ample testimony."

This farm is probably all arable land, and is within easy reach of a navigable river. Two dollars an acre seems an average price; but the aggregate makes it the largest rental probably of any farm in California. We have sheep ranges covering 100,000 acres, and one or more firms of wool-growers estimate their sheep at 100,000, while several have flocks ranging from 40,000 to 60,000. We have heard of one farmer in that State who estimates his wheat crop this year at 120,000 bushels. There may be others who will have larger amounts.

Artificial Butter on Exhibition.

After the morning "call" at the Butter and Cheese Exchange in New York recently, one hundred samples of an artificial butter, manufactured by the Canada Suet Butter Company, of Ontario, were offered for inspection preparatory to being introduced in the market. The process in the discovery of a Frenchman named Mego, who experimented on behalf of the French government to find a substitute for butter. The suet of the cow is placed in water heated to a temperature of 103 degrees. The heat expels the extrageneous and fibrous matters, causing it to settle at the bottom of the vessel, leaving an amber-colored oil on the water surface. This oil is collected and placed in sacks and subjected to a pressure which expels the oil and retains whatever impurities that may have remained after the water treatment. The oil is again collected and mixed with about 12½ per cent. of curds of milk and then churned. When thoroughly churned it is colored with extract of carrots and is ready for the market. The butter merchants do not seem to view the production with much favor, and there is a strong feeling of opposition to its introduction in the market, butter merchants contending that it will prove detrimental to trade.

MAN VARIOUSLY CONSIDERED.

What Henry Ward Beecher Had to Say at a Vermont Fair.

I shall not discuss the various industries I see represented on this fair ground, said Henry Ward Beecher, in his address at the St. Johnsbury, Vt., Fair, but that which lies behind them, the enterprise that produces them. A bull can push harder and bellow louder than I can. Eagles can see further and birds can fly faster, fishes and flies, and and all created things excel in the particular sphere for which they were created; but they are not capable of education except within certain bounds. Man has an almost indefinite capacity of education and development. I hear a great deal of talk about the highest and lowest ranks in society. The lowest are often on the top wave of society. The lowest man is that one who is most like a stone. He never grows. He is the man that thanks God that he was born rich, and has no need to earn his living. He never develops, never educates himself. Men are not born equal. All men are not born free. Slaves are born to bondage. Some men are born bears and wolves and foxes; some are born curmudgeons. When our forefathers said that all men were born free, they meant all men ought to be born free. I may assert that I am as good as any other man. It depends how good that other man is. [Laughter and applause.]

The world owes you a living. Does it? The best thing the world owes some men is a halter. [Loud laughter and cheers.] Those badly brought up, unspanked men that live only to create patience in better men, and the virtue of endurance in their mothers—those useless, shiftless men that are found in all neighborhoods and families—have but one virtue, the virtue of the patience and endurance they create in others. [Laughter.] The useless class is the lower class. Lower than the horse or the ox is the useless man. Lower than the babe. God forbid the comparison. Better than any harp or piano, better than any schoolmaster is the babe in the cradle. To suffer is the divinest lesson ever given by the divine teacher. I'll put the cradle against the pulpit any time. [Applause.] Are the old useless? Who cared for you? The old father and mother are like the leaves in the forest—like the gorgeous maples, more glorious in their ripened beauty than in their summer livery. A babe in one corner and a grandfather in the other are the greatest blessings and ornaments that any firesides can boast, and no home picture is perfect without one or both of them. A criminal with sharp brains and cunning fingers has a better chance in New England than a shiftless man. [Applause.] A mother is the only human being who bears with the shiftless one. But ye that are strong must imitate her example. If you bear with such, they are means of grace to you. The guiltiest of all men are those who sit upon their nests of ease and criminally enjoy themselves. The wrongdoers are the unproductive men. The productive man is the one who works with hands and brains—the man who invents, who constructs, who improves.

You yourselves can bear testimony of how one man's fruitful brain has improved and benefited this whole neighborhood. Nor do I leave out of the list of productive men those who are called schemers and speculators. Such men create industries—they stimulate thought. Whoever pursues an industry that needs no thinking must take pot luck with the animals. The man who does the lowest work requiring the least man power is the lowest. A man's work will bring just the value of his brains. Inventive brain work mixed with imagination, doing fancy work, gets fancy prices. Prices follow brains.

My father was a blacksmith, and I have a tender side for blacksmiths to this day. My grandfather was a harness maker, and that gives me a tender feeling for harness makers, too. But I don't want blacksmiths and harness makers to made dull axes and bad harness and stay poor blacksmiths and harness makers for all their lives. No, I want all blacksmiths and harness makers to come up. If you want to go up in the social scale go up by higher work. The secret of the prosperity of New England is that it was taught in New England that men were better than crops.

I am told that New England is changing hands; that she is falling into the hands of foreigners. Two hundred years ago the same thing happened to New England. A judicious weeding out of the old stock will do good. I think a judicious system of murder might do good. [Laughter and applause.] Some talk a good deal about mean Irishmen getting into the country. Well, I'm of the opinion that in ten years' good education at the ballot box and in our law courts a mean Irishman, if he doesn't die of whisky, will be getting to be good New England stock. [Laughter and applause.] Bring in hither as many of your foreigners as you please. We'll digest them into New Englanders. An elephant browsing in a forest does not become forest, but the forest becomes elephant. It's a figment of fear that New England is going to run out. When I was a boy, I remember there was a man who said to my father, "Don't you think, Mr. Beecher, that foreign emigration will ruin this country?" "Well," was the answer, "I've seen this country ruined three times, and it's my opinion she stands ruining remarkably well." [Laughter and applause.]

There is no telling what the future of this country is to be. California's future, with her giant trees, her treasures of mines and groves—no man can discern her future. When war shook its red flag over our land, I could not see the way. It was a conflict for human rights, for workingmen's rights. It brought about the inauguration of a better day. Cutting like a scythe through the South, has it left them dead? I cannot discern their way. They shall come forth, by and by, rejuvenated, on a better foundation, with a better policy, with better industries, with surer wealth, with hearts that love and are worthy to be loved. [Applause.]

A Fatal Duel.

The New York *Evening Post*, in referring to one of the last duels that took place in that city, says: The Park Theatre duel was a very peculiar affair, and seems more like fiction than fact. Stephen Price, a native of an adjacent county, was a theatrical manager in this city for many years. After he had been here a few years his brother Benjamin came to town, and was a frequent visitor to the Park Theatre, then under Stephen's control. One night Benjamin Price was in a private box accompanied by a young lady. In the next box sat a British officer, who stared at the lady in a rude manner. Price entered the officer's box and pulled the latter's nose. In a few moments the officer sent in his card (the first step to a challenge), accompanied by a statement that he had intended no offence to the lady, and was not aware that he had been guilty of any rudeness. Mr. Price immediately regretted his haste and apologized for his violence, and thus the matter rested.

Subsequently the officer went to Canada, whither gossip soon conveyed a report of the scene at the theatre. His associates, being strict constructionists of the law of honor, determined to cut his acquaintance, and he was forced to return to this city and challenge Price or lose caste. A duel at Hoboken was the result. Price was killed at the first fire, and the officer returned to his regiment with vindicated honor. One of the active promoters of this bloody affair was a Captain Wilson, who afterwards came to this city and stopped at the Washington hotel. While here he referred to the affair, and his words were soon brought to Stephen Price. The latter repaired to the hotel and offered an insult which led to a "meeting," and the Captain was killed. It is said that the affair was so private that the friends of Captain Wilson were for a long time under the supposition that he had gone suddenly to England.

What one Man has Seen and Done.

Judge Basil Hamilton, the Kalamazoo centenarian, died at the advanced age of 103 years, preserving his faculties clear to the last. He was one of a family of twenty-three children. Six of his elder brothers fought the British under the leadership of Washington. The old gentleman had known the Father of his Country, had voted for his second term, and had voted for every President ever since.

He was married at 19, in the year 1790, eloping with a girl of sixteen, with whom he lived until the year 1857. The twain were man and wife for sixty-seven years. During those years of uninterrupted happiness they had seventeen children, of whom eight are still living. There are also eighty-one grand children, and a number of great-grandchildren. As nearly as can be estimated, the fruit of the clandestine union of Basil Hamilton and Martha Stillwell was 220 souls. Born March 17, 1771, he was older than the Republic. Washington was farming at Mount Vernon; Jefferson was 28 years of age; George III. was on the English throne; Nelson was a midshipman; the future Duke of Wellington was a baby in arms; Robert Burns was a school-boy; Walter Scott and Murat were not born; Marie Antoinette, at 16, was barely foreshadowing that exquisite beauty which was one of the agents preparing for the overthrow of the old regime; Napoleon was an infant, and Lafayette was studying in Paris.

Tails of Comets.

Astronomers are not agreed in explaining the curious phenomena of comets' tails. Some of them think the tails consist of matter repelled from the nucleus of the comet by electric or magnetic forces in the sun. Others think there is no repulsion, but the nebulous mist becomes luminous where it was previously visible. Prof. Yeomans, in the *Popular Science Monthly*, suggests a new theory, that the train doesn't belong to the comet at all, but consists of star-dust, which is diffused through all space, and is made luminous by the polarizing power of the comet. This would explain very satisfactorily the extreme thinness of the tail, which does not obscure in the slightest a star of even the tenth magnitude.

Prof. Tyndall makes a startling statement to relieve the fears of any who dread a possible collision. He says, if all the matter in a comet's train, one hundred million miles long, could be swept together, it would not make a load for a single dray-horse.

Those who believe that the tails are shot out from the body of the comet, are beginning to doubt if the matter in hem is ever recovered by the comet.

Sermon by a Child.—Nilie was four years old. He had been my favorite playfellow all summer. But one day he sat by my side for a long time, unusually thoughtful. At last he turned, and said: "A——, do you love me?" "Why Nilie," said I, "of course I love you. What made you think I did not?" He answered: "Well, I didn't know; I never heard you say much about it."

A Strange Suicide.—A man who could not live with his wife tried to live peaceably with another woman. Failing in this, he declared that "a man who can't live with a woman without quarreling ain't fit to live," and hung himself to a clothes peg. This occurred in Newark, and the unhappy man set a very bad example to the married community.

Middle Tennessee had rain on the 28th of August—for the first time since the 15th of May.

Items of Interest.

A Home for Chinese Women has been established by ladies in San Francisco.

An exchange notices marriages under the heading of "Doings of the week."

"Horse jeweling done here," is what one reads on an Oregon blacksmith's shingle.

In Todd County, Kentucky, 26 persons have been murdered during the last 25 years.

One hundred and twenty-five trees, on about an acre of ground in Calhoun county, Florida, yielded last year 60,000 oranges.

At the election trial in London, Canada, a Dr. Haggerty testified that he had paid about $125 to wives, in sums ranging from $5 to $25, to influence the votes of their husbands.

Last year he was worth $200,000. Then he began drinking whisky and seltzer, and now he's a pauper. Where these ravages of seltzer are going to cease, the most prescient of us cannot tell.

Switzerland is not a gallant country. Most of the Cantons allow the testimony of one man to counterbalance that of seven women. Many of them require unmarried women over twenty-one to choose guardians to manage their property.

A child apparently died at Bahama, California, a short time since, but while it was being buried, the mother uttered a cry and threw herself upon the coffin, exclaiming that the child had spoken. The coffin was opened and the child found to be alive.

"What are you going to do about it?" asked Davis of a friend who had been smashed up in a railroad disaster and terribly injured. "Well," gasped the hopeful sufferer, "firstly, I shall go in for repairs; secondly, I shall go in for damages."

At the junction of the Delaware river with the Neversink at Port Jervis, in a laurel grove, is a flat stone which is marked with boundary lines, so that a man can put his foot on three States at the same time, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania.

We pass every day through all the changes of human experience. We are children in the morning, with their fresh young bodies and feelings; we are middle-aged at noon, having seen an end of all perfection; we are old and weary and worn out at night.

Mrs. Helen Dunbar of Buffalo has been sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor in the Erie county penitentiary for kidnapping her own child. The woman had become dissolute, and the custody of the child had been given to its grandmother, from whom it was stolen.

"The Mississippi," says Mr. Emerson, "swallows the Missouri, the Illinois, the Ohio and other rivers, and does not widen its channel; so the Anglo-American race absorbs thousands of Germans, French, Irish and English, and remains unchanged in its characteristics."

Bunyan, the author of "Pilgrim's Progress," on being cast into prison, made a flute of one of the rails of the stool belonging to his cell. The keeper often heard sweet music, but could not trace it, as Bunyan on his approach always replaced the rail in the stool. The officers searched in vain for the mysterious sounds, but Bunyan kept his secret, and the baffled men were forced to believe them supernatural.

Breach of Confidence.

They were two very impecunious characters, but they loved each other. Occasionally one of them would have some money. When this was the case it never escaped the other. But Brown had theatrical ways about him that cast a glamour round such amounts as change put in his way, and made them to uninitiated hearers assume the magnitude of dollars when they were only cents. He would run his thumb and fore finger ostentatiously into the pocket of a dilapidated vest, and speak of a piece of fractional currency there as a "*ten-er*" to his friend Sanders, and Sander's mouth would water. The last was more especially in seasons when the temperature stood high. On one such occasion, Sanders was asked if he would participate in a smile. He did not refuse. That, with a man like Brown, was not his habit. But Brown's foresight induced him to tell Sanders that it was to be a five-cent smile, and to that effect the understanding was had outside of the "sample room." They entered. "What will you have, Sanders, my boy?" blithely chirruped Brown.

"A leetle good Bourbon."

"What is yours, Mr. Brown?" politely asked the waiter.

"Oh, me—yes—well, I'll take a gill of water."

Gulping down his water with a look of infinite disgust, Brown threw down his "tener."

Off at Last.

The Brazilian iron-clad Independencia has been successfully launched on the Thames. The vessel has sustained no injury and will probably be in the possession of the Brazilian Government by the end of the year. She is one of of the most powerful iron-clads in the world; is of 5,200 tons burden; will be fitted with Penn's expanding trunk engines of 1,200 indicated horse-power, working up to about 8,000 horse-power; has a prominent gun-metal stem forming a ram; will draw 24 feet 6 inches forward and 25 feet aft, when fully armed and in sea-going trim; is 300 feet in length between perpendiculars, and has 63 feet of extreme breadth. Her armament, which is to be partly in two turrets and partly in bow and stern batteries, will consist of 35 ton Whitworth guns, and she will be bark rigged. She is expected to make fifteen or sixteen knots an hour with a single screw, and on the whole is a vessel to which an enemy will do very well to give as wide a berth as possible.

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1874.

THE MINER is published every Thursday, at Smethport, M'Kean County, Pa. It is the intention and the highest ambition of the Publisher to make THE MINER a first class local and family journal. Items of news from all parts of the county are respectfully solicited, and will be liberally paid for if desired.

SUBSCRIBERS.—The regular subscription price of THE MINER is Two Dollars per annum. But hereafter, and during the present management, parties paying their subscription in advance will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent. upon the subscription price, when paid in cash.

TO CONTRIBUTORS.—We cannot pay any attention to anonymous communications, every article must be accompanied by the writer's true name and address for our own security. We cannot possibly set or return all manuscript, which fact we desire to impress on all contributors.

ADVERTISING TERMS.—Legal, Official and transient advertising, per square—three times or less Two Dollars; each subsequent insertion, fifty cents. Local notices ten cents per line for one insertion; 5 cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Obituary notices, over five lines, ten cents per line. Professional cards, five lines or less, per year, [illegible]. Rates for display advertisements furnished on application.

Republican State Ticket.

FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR,
Arthur G. Olmsted, of Potter county.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Harrison Allen, of Warren county.

FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
Robert B. Beath, of Schuylkill county

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
Edward M. Paxson, of Philadelphia.

For Congress.

Sobieski Ross, of Potter county.

For State Senate.

Butler B. Strang, of Tioga county.
(Subject to the decision of district conferrees.)

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY
Jas. E. Butts, jr., of Lafayette Tp.

FOR TREASURER.
John J. Roberts, jr., of Ceres Tp.

FOR COMMISSIONER.
Alexander Goodrich, of Annin Tp.

FOR AUDITOR.
D. T. Hall, of Wetmore Tp.

FOR CORONER.
B. F. Wright, of Smethport Boro'.

Our Banner to the Breeze.

In another column we publish the proceedings of the Republican County Convention, and at the head of this column will be found the county ticket complete. The proceedings of the convention were characterized by the utmost harmony and good feeling, the gentlemen composing that body seeming only desirous to select the best men among the candidates presented, and we believe that the verdict "well done" will be given by the voters of the county by a triumphant ratification of their choice at the polls.

The fact that Jas. E. Butts, Jr., of Lafayette township, was preferred over such men as Wm. J. Colegrove and W. J. Milliken is the highest compliment to his worth and ability that could have been paid him, and shows his strength as a man and a candidate at the outset. The demands of his business have prevented him from gaining a general acquaintance throughout the county, yet a fifteen minutes conversation with him will convince any one that he is a man of character and strength, mental and moral, and none who are acquainted with him can say aught against him in any way. To represent the county of McKean at Harrisburg, we want a man who is "a man among men"—that is, one who has experience in the world and among men of the world, one who has brains, judgment, a keen perception to see what ought to be done, and the will and capacity to carry it through. Such are the characteristics and qualifications of James E. Butts in a preeminent degree, as all who know him will testify. Of his honor there is no question, of his ability there is not a shadow of doubt. Selected by a company of business men of Boston as manager of their extensive coal operations in Lafayette township ten years ago, he has since that time been a nominal resident of the county, and for the past six or seven years he has been a practical, *bona fide* resident. For want of any other grounds of opposition we expect the democracy will raise a great howl about his eligibility, although his actual residency has never been disputed before. His business interests are and have for years been in our county and he is peculiarly interested in the development of all the resources of the county. In his business operations he distributes in the county more money than any ten men of the county. His employees, and all who have any dealings with him are loud in commendation of his honorable and highminded character.

To avoid any mistake the matter of his eligibility to the office was laid before the courts at the last term and by that honorable body it was decided that there was no question as to the matter. We warn our friends not to be influenced in the least by any amount of sneers and sophistry on the part of our opponents. Our candidate is in every way eligible and capable, and will be elected.

Of our candidate for County Treasurer, we only reiterate the general opinion when we say that when he is elected he will be found to be the "right man in the right place." He is a young man of character, energy and decided business capacity, and is a thoroughly straight Republican. We can rest assured that in his hands the finances of the county will be carefully and correctly managed.

ALEXANDER GOODRICH, our candidate for County Commissioner, is one of the best men of Annin township, which speaks well for his honesty and ability. The opinions of a man's neighbors is the fairest judgment as to his character, and upon that judgment we can claim for Mr. Goodrich every needed qualification for the office.

One of the most important offices in the county is that of Auditor. D. T. HALL, of Wetmore township is our nominee. He is a man of education and extensive business experience, and is fully capable of filling the office satisfactorily. He will certainly be elected.

The office of Coroner has not heretofore been one of much labor or emolument in this county, but a Coroner is occasionally very necessary. As B. F. WRIGHT has accepted the nomination with the understanding that he is to "sit" on the corpse of the Democratic party, and we know of no one who would more heartily enjoy such a task, sickening as it would be, his election becomes an imperative duty.

Republicans, let us go to work and elect this ticket. It cannot be defeated if every man does his duty. It is not only the mere election of men that is at stake, but the supremacy of a principle. The Democratic candidates are none of them more worthy, and it is enough to say in condemnation of them that they represent Democratic principles, the odiousness of which it needs no pencil to paint for the intelligent citizen.

Olmsted and Latta and the Miner.

Our able cotemporary, the Port Allegany *Reporter*, has at last, as we expected it would, treated its readers to the infamous story of A. G. Olmsted's support of the supplement to the tenant act of 1863 It would have told the whole story probably, were it not that it would thus show up its tricky candidate, Latta, in a much worse light than it attempts to place Olmsted. We will take the trouble to throw a little light on what the *Reporter* calls the "infamous Tioga bill."

The bill in question was "An act relating to landlords and tenants." And its history is as follows:

A strike occurred at the coal mines in Tioga county, at the Barclay Coal Company's works, we believe, and the differences between the owners and the operatives were beyond hope of any settlement. The owners of the mines are also the owners of the entire village about the works. They own everything there. They notified the miners that other hands would be employed, and that they wanted the houses for the occupancy of the coming workmen. Under the law of the State these striking workman retained occupancy and defied the owners of their houses to eject them.

Senator WILSON, of Tioga, presented a bill on January 10, 1865 [see Leg. *Record*, p. 23,] reducing the time during which a tenant might retain possession. On the 24th of January the Senate passed the bill, *unanimously* [see Leg. Record, p. 93,] although LATTA, the present Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was in the Senate at the time.

The bill then went to the House, and on February 23d it was amended there, Judge Olmsted voting for the proviso, which greatly mitigated its harsh features against the tenant, *which harsh features* LATTA *supported in the Senate.* [See Leg. *Record*, p. 422.] On the same day the bill was "messaged" over to the Senate, and, on motion of Senator Fleming, of Dauphin, the House amendment was concurred in, and the bill passed finally, no vote being cast against it, and Latta in his seat in the Senate. [See Leg. Rec. p. 322.]

These are all the facts, taken honestly from the record, and the date and page noted, so that any one can either verify our statement or confound us with the proof that we have misstated the facts, and so bring us to open shame.

We hardly think the editor of *Reporter* would have rehashed this unjust story against Olmsted if he had been posted as to the facts in the record to which he refers his readers. The facts, as any one can verify, are these:

Latta voted for just such a bill to force tenants promptly out of their houses as the landlord demanded. Olmsted voted for an amendment in the interest of the tenant, and against the harsh demands of the landlord. The contrast is very clear, and not at all creditable to Latta.

We would advise the editor of the *Reporter*, for his own sake, that he will not inflict upon the people of McKean county any more of the Harrisburg *Patriot's* infamous slanders about A. G. Olmsted. They may be believed in some parts of the State, but the people of Northern Pennsylvania know him too well. Blow Latta as much as you please, and try and make the people believe that he is not the political 'rooster' that every one acquainted with him or his record knows him to be, whose finger has been in every dirty job that came to the surface while he was in the Legislature, and the price of whose vote was only varied by the generosity of his purchasers, but hands off from A. G. Olmsted unless accompanied by better proof than the statements of the Harrisburg *Patriot.*

Nomination of Judge Ross.

We have received the following telegram from one of our delegates to the Congressional Convention at Williamsport:

WILLIAMSPORT, Oct. 14, 1874.

EDITOR MINER.—Judge Ross unanimously and enthusiastically nominated by a full delegation.

W. J. COLEGROVE.

This nomination will be as enthusiastically, if not unanimously ratified at the polls.

John Miller

Is the chairman of the Democratic State Committe, and in a recent "Address" he advises and begs of "every man who professes to believe that *honesty is the right policy in* PUBLIC *as in private affairs,* should unite, free from party ties, to put an end to the frauds, corruptions, rings, jobs and schemes for the plunder of the people." It may be interesting to know something of the history of this Apostle who thus arraigns the Republican party with such grandiloquent assumptions of virtue. During the Presidency of Franklin Pierce he was appointed Postmaster of Philadelphia. As Postmaster he was authorized to choose and purchase a proper site for a new postoffice building for the Government. He bought the property of the Bank of Pennsylvania, receiving $25,000 of the President of the Bank, *as a bribe* for selecting that property. The bank soon failed. A committee of creditors discovered the villianous transaction, and forced John Miller to refund the $25,000. The disclosure of this corruption defeated his reappointment when Buchanan came into office, and he sank into a dishonored obscurity. He now rises to the surface as the Head Center of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania, and prates of "public honesty" and "political virtue." Out upon such frauds!

* * *

THE Philadelphia *Press* very properly inquires:

Why should Pennsylvania make John Latta Lieutenant Governor, instead of Arthur G. Olmsted? When Latta was in the Senate he voted on all questions with sympathizers with treason; he denied the right of a soldier in the field to a vote; he scouted the proposition of freeing the slaves in the District of Columbia, and voted against the resolution instructing our Congressmen to support that measure; and when he was a member of the House he opposed all State aid of the Centennial. Mr. Olmsted's record as a loyal man is as sound as that of any man in the State, and his character as a legislator is above reproach. No man has ever dared to charge him with corruption. His votes and his voice in the halls of legislation were always on the side of right, and his manly devotion to the National Government in the hour of its peril, and to his State, are part of the proud records of the Commonwealth.

— According to the new Constitution, the Representatives in the Legislature chosen at the approaching election will continue in office for two years.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention met at the Court House, in Smethport, Monday evening, and was called to order by the Chairman of the County Committee.

On motion, J. K. Haffey, of Bradford township, was elected President of the Convention, and J. H. Coon, of Ceres, and L. B. Fletcher, of Hamlin, Secretaries.

The following named delegates presented credentials from their respective townships and boroughs and were admitted to seats on the floor:

Annin—C. D. Roberts, Alexander Goodrich.

Bradford—J. K. Haffey, A. W. Buchanan.

Bradford boro—E. Parsons, T. J. Melvin.

Ceres—Seth Robinson, J. H. Coon.

Hamlin—J. E. B. White, L. B. Fletcher.

Keating—John H. Duntley, W. H. Pratt.

Lafayette—A. Anderson, George Hagadorn.

Norwich—Jonathan Colegrove, A. P. Brewer.

Otto—Wm. Lovejoy, J. E. Baldwin.

Wetmore—T. H. Ryan, Wm. Griffith.

Smethport boro—H. L. Burlingame, E. H. Bard.

Sergeant—W. T. Totten, D. A. Easterbrook.

On Motion, *Resolved.* That a majority of all ballots cast be necessary for a nomination.

A. Anderson, of Lafayette, presented the name of J. E. Butts, jr, for nomination as candidate for Representative. E. H. Bard, presented the name of W. J. Milliken. A. P. Brewer, presented the name of W. J. Colegrove.

The ballotting resulted as follows:

1st ballot—Butts, 9; Milliken, 7, Colegrove, 8;

2nd ballot—Butts, 11; Milliken, 8; Colegrove, 5;

3d ballot—Butts, 13; Milliken, 7; Colegrove, 4;

The nomination of Jas. E. Butts, jr, made unanimous.

For the nomination of County Treasurer, the names of J. J. Roberts, jr., of Ceres, Jonathan Colegrove, of Norwich, E. V. Chadwick, of Smethport, J. E. B. White, of Hamlin, and Ira S. Gleason, of Smethport, were presented.

The ballotting resulted as follows:

1st ballot—Roberts, 8; Colegrove, 3; Chadwick, 8; White, 3; Gleason, 2. Gleason's name withdrawn.

2nd ballot—Roberts, 10; Colegrove 3; Chadwick, 7; White, 4.

3d ballot—Roberts 11; Colegrove, 5; Chadwick, 8.

4th ballot—Roberts, 12; Colegrove, 5; Chadwick, 7. Colegrove name withdrawn

4th ballot—Roberts, 13; Chadwick, 11

J. J. Roberts, jr., declared unanimously nominated.

For County Commissioner, the names of Alexander Goodrich, of Annin, H. W. Burlingame, of Hamlin, and B. F. Wright, of Smethport, were presented.

The ballotting resulted as follows:

1st ballot—Goodrich, 8; Burlingame, 7; Wright, 8.

2nd ballot—Goodrich, 7; Burlingame, 8; Wright, 8.

3d ballot—Goodrich, 8; Burlingame, 8; Wright, 6.

4th ballot—Goodrich, 10; Burlingame, 7; Wright, 7.

5th ballot—Goodrich, 9; Burlingame, 4; Wright, 10 Burlingame's name withdrawn.

6th ballot—Goodrich, 13; Wright, 10.

Alexander Goodrich declared, unanimously nominated.

For Auditor the names of D. T. Hall, of Wetmore, O. E. Havens, of Keating, and Wm. A. Prentiss, of Otto, were presented.

1st ballot—Haven, 9; Hall, 12, Prentiss, 4;

2nd ballot—Haven, 5; Hall, 13; Prentiss, 4;

D. T. Hall declared unanimously nominated.

B. F. Wright, of Smethport, unanimously nominated for Coroner, by acclamation.

On motion the following resolution, as adopted by the county committee, was unanimously endorsed and approved.

Resolved. That the Republicans of McKean county, desiring to recognize fidelity to principle and ability and faithfulness in the discharge of duty on the part of its public servants, hereby recommend the re-nomination of the Hon. Sobieski Ross of Potter county for Congress, and the Hon. Butler B Strang of Tioga county for State Senate

On motion, T. J. Melvin, T. H. Ryan, J. E. B. White appointed committee on resolutions.

On motion, the following gentlemen were elected as County Committee for the ensuing year.

C. K. Sartwell, Smethport, Chairman.

Annin, H. D. Roberts; Bradford, C. H. Foster; Bradford borough, Joseph Morehouse; Ceres, J. H. Coon; Corydon, Philip Tome; Hamilton, Chas. Bartholomew; Hamlin, J. E. B. White; Keating, J. H. Duntley; Lafayette, A. Anderson; Liberty, N. Bard; Norwich, C. W. Dickinson; Otto, J. E. Baldwin; Wetmore, J. Davis; Sergeant, W. T. Totten; Smethport borough, B. C. Corwin.

Mr. Melvin, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions made the following report which was unanimously adopted, viz:

Resolved. That the eminently wise and economical administration of the affairs of our State Government, by the present Chief Executive John F. Hartranft, cannot but receive the highest commendations from every good citizen of the Commonwealth, and we believe we represent the sentiment of the Republican party of McKean County, in expressing a wish that Gov. Hartranft may be continued in the office he so admirably fills for a second term

Resolved. That the prompt action of President Grant in crushing the hydra head of treason and anarchy in Louisiana, and other rebellious States, his veto of the inflation measure of the late Congress, and the general policy of his administration meets with our unqualified approval.

Resolved. That the efforts of the Democratic party to secure control of the Government through the agency of White Leagues and Ku Klux Klans should be met with storm of indignation by every true lover of his country, and we call upon the people of McKean County to show by their votes that they are not prepared to hand the Government over to so corrupt and treasonable an organization,

Resolved. That the ticket we this day present, for the suffrages of the people of this County on the 3d. day of November next is worthy the support of every good citizen, and should receive the undivided support of all those who are opposed to re-instating to power the Democratic party.

Resolved. That we thank the Republican State Convention for nominating for the high office of Lieut. Governor one of the ablest and most upright citizens of the "Northern Tier," the Hon. A. G. Olmsted and we pledge the entire State ticket our earnest and undivided support.

On motion, Convention adjourned *sine die.*

Democracy and Finance.

If our readers can bring their imaginations to the stretch, let them suppose a Democratic majority in the next Congress and the subject of finance under dicussion. The confusion that arose around the tower of Babel would be nothing to the incongruous muddle that must inevitably ensue. Here are a few interesting excerpts from the various Democratic platforms upon which their nominees for Congress stand:

"In favor of the restoration of gold and silver as the only true basis of the currency of the country.—*New Jersey Democratic Platform.*

"Free trade, hard money, home rule."—*New York Democracy.*

"We demand the repeal of the legal tender act, to take effect no later than July 4, 1876, and a specie basis, and free banks and a secured currency."—*Michigan Democratic Platform.*

"We are in favor of such an increase in the circulating medium (greenbacks) as the business interests of the country may from time to time require."—*Ohio Democratic Platform.*

"We demand an immediate increase of greenback currency."—*Democracy of Cincinnati.*

"We demand an immediate resumption of metallic currency."—*Democracy of Maine.*

"You send these notes out into the world stamped with irredeemability. You put on them the mark of Cain, and, like Cain, they will go forth to be vagabonds and fugitives upon the earth."—*Pendleton on Greenbacks in 1862.*

"Greenback currency—the best the world has ever seen."—*Dan. Voorhees, of Indiana.*

After familiarizing himself with the above batch of diversified opinions, the man who could define the Democratic party on the currency question must be a marked improvement on Solomon.

— John Latta, the Democratic candidate for Lieutenant Governor, was a member of the State Senate in 1865. When a bill providing that colored people should enjoy equal rights in the public conveyances—railroad cars and the like—was before the Senate, he was its most bitter opponent. In a debate on the subject he defined his position in these words:—"I hold that the wealthiest negroes are not equal with the white people of this country, and that any law or provision which proposes to raise them to an equality with the white men of America is a step towards the formation of a monarchical form of government."

— Carl Schurz, when he delivered his elaborate oration "over the grave of Sumner," pledged himself to devote his life, to carrying out the views of the great statesman. Sumner's most ardent desire was for the adoption of the civil rights bill. Schurz is now denouncing that bill in Missouri with all the bitter words he can command.

A. M. ADAMS & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS

No. 48 and 50 PEARL St., Buffalo, N. Y.

R. O. Smith & Co's

EXCELSIOR!

FALL OF 1874.

Our purchases for this Fall are large and exceedingly choice in character; we have received large invoices of staple and fancy goods, and many job lots that will be sold at job prices. Both

Domestic & Foreign

goods are much lower in price than they have been since the war Our large and varied stock of

Dress Goods

cannot be equalled. Without enumerating, it includes all the market furnishes. Our

Stock of Shawls

includes many novelties; gloves and hosiery for men, women and children, kid, dog skin, lile, silk, &c. An immense stock of

Bugle and Beaded Fringes,

Passamentains necklaces, &c., for trimming dresses, sacques, &c. Beaded beltings and gimps. A large stock of

Hamburg Edgings,

and insertions; a full line of white goods, including Marseilles quilts, piques, figured, plain and satin striped, linens, damasks, napkins, towels, handkerchiefs, &c.

Great Bargains

in job lots of Sardinia grey cloths, cassimeres, vestings, waterproofs, Kentucky jeans, flannels for children; an attractive assortment of notions and umbrellas. We are agents for Johnson's fine

Shoes for Ladies

and for Symmons' hand made shoes for gents. The fall styles of hats and caps for gents and boys. A beautiful line of carpets, tapestry and ingrain.

Wall and Window

paper, oil shades, Nottingham lace and damask curtains.

All the above

Bought for Cash,

and will be sold for the same at satisfactory prices.

Come soon or send your orders.

R. O. Smith & Co.

OLEAN, Sept. 24, 1874.

The M'Kean Miner.

THURSDAY, OCT. 15, 1874.

Local and Miscellaneous.

The Unterrified in Council.

We were permitted last evening the pleasure of looking upon the representative men of the Democratic party in McKean county as they ratified the nomination of the candidates whom the two or three leaders of the party had decided to put upon the county ticket. It was called a convention, and as a matter of courtesy we will concede that it was a convention. But it is asking too much, to admit that it was an enthusiastic convention. They didn't "enthuse" worth a cent. The President was so overwhelmed with the honors thrust upon him that his spirit and ambition was completely crushed, and the happiest moment of his life was when the man who made the motions came to the one marked on his programme, adjournment, and the motion was put with such a vim that it was heard half way across the court-room, casting all his other efforts in that line entirely in the shade. The Secretaries were apparently completely terror-stricken, and we very much doubt if they even yet comprehend fully why they were placed upon the platform where everybody could look at them.

The delegates looked homesick and discouraged, as if they were sorry they had come, and we'll bet our bottom dollar that not one of those fellows will ever again consent to be delegates. We hope they won't unless they can assume a more cheerful appearance, for it is depressing to one's spirits to look often upon so melancholy a company. But we must except one, and had it not been for him we think the convention would have adjourned without making any nominations. We will not mention names, but simply say it was a lank (some six feet in his stockings) young lawyer and Democratic politician of our borough. He was omnipresent, omniscient and omnipotent. He was guide, counselor and interpreter to the President and Secretaries. When he made a motion, and this arduous duty was almost entirely thrown upon him, it was as good as carried, for it was promptly "motioned" by the President and obediently "ayed" by the delegates by the "unanimous." That convention will never fully realize what they owe our legal friend for aiding them over their troubles of last evening.

They finally nominated the following ticket:—For Assembly, John C. Backus; for Treasurer, A. H. Medbery; for Commissioner, J. W. Stark; for Auditor, W. T. Callor.

They elected a county committee, for which they appointed as chairman a gentleman who is not a voter. They appointed their Congressional and Senatorial conferees, one of whom is not a voter. They called on W. A. Williams for a speech, and did not get it. They called on B. D. Hamlin for a speech, and did get it, one of his characteristic efforts in which he disclaimed being a partisan, yet was terribly anxious for the success of the Democratic ticket. They sent out and got their candidate for Assembly to come in and stimulate the zeal of the delegates. He thanked them for selecting him (and precious few of them deserved any credit for that) but the nomination had taken him so suddenly (?) as to give him a terrible headache, and he could not make a speech. Nevertheless, he was great on freedom, and if elected would go for freedom, for we must have freedom. That matter being settled, our rising friend concluded to adjourn, and they did adjourn.

P. S.—They adopted no resolutions or platform, so we are to conclude that they have no principles worth mentioning.

B. N. Y. & P. Railway Election.

The annual meeting of the stock-holders of the B. N. Y. & P. R. R. Company was held at the office in this city yesterday morning. The following board of directors were elected for the ensuing year; Bronson C. Rumsey, Sherman S. Jewett, J. Condit Smith, Thomas Clark, James Brayley, Myron P. Bush, Cyrus Clarke, Wm. H. Glenny, J. F. Schoellkopf, C. J. Hamlin, Jonathan Scoville, George J. Magee, William G. Fargo.

The following were chosen inspectors: F. D. Locke, Josiah Jewett and George L. Williams.

In the afternoon at two o'clock there was a meeting of the newly-elected board of directors, and the following were elected officers:

President—Bronson C. Rumsey,
Vice President—Sherman S. Jewett.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. L. Lyman.

It will be seen that General George J. Magee, the organizer of the new Buffalo Coal Company, has been placed on the board of directors. General Magee is a live, energetic man, with a large fund of go-aheadativeness in his composition, and will make his influence felt in the management of the road. The Buffalo & McKean Railroad, in which this gentleman is largely interested, is being pushed forward rapidly. A large force of men are employed upon it. It is expected that the road will be fully completed and ready for business on the first of July, 1875.—[Buffalo Express.

How Consistent.

Already we hear our Democratic friends who ought to know better, mouthing the ridiculous statement that our candidate for Assembly is not a resident. The democracy of this county ought of all men to play very light on that string, after voting for and electing a candidate for Commissioner last fall concerning whom there was at the time and is now graver doubts of residency he having come into the county after Mr. Botts did. If Mr. Botts is not a resident, one of our present Commissioners surely is not. But we believe them both to be residents and good citizens, and those Democrats who repeat this story for the purpose of injuring Mr. Botts know very well that it is the sheerest nonsense and clap-trap.

More Mentions.

— Dr. Raub, the dentist, is in town.

— Christmas comes on Friday this year.

— The beautiful snow has made its appearance.

— The band boys made our streets echo last Tuesday evening. It sounded well.

— Butler has received the re-nomination to Congress. Another act of oppression upon the down trodden Ku Klux.

—Our candidates are in the field, so now look out for heavy winds from Democratic quarters.

— The price of Allegany county (N. Y.) cheese ranges from 13½ to 14½ cents per pound.

— Nearly all the trains on the B. N. Y. & Phila. Railroad now stop at Olean for meals or lunch.

— The Potter county Teachers' Institute of last week is said to have been the most successful ever held in the county.

— Democrats tell us that Republicans steal. Every Democratic county treasurer in Ohio is a defaulter, but we don't mean to say that all democrats are thieves—not quite all.

— The contractor has been hard at work for several days putting in the furnaces in the new school building. A test has been made of them and they are said to "draw" admirably.

NOTICE.—We are requested by Mr. Geo. Houser to give notice to all concerned that he will pay no debts contracted by his daughter, Mrs. Ida Rouse, she having voluntarily assumed control of her own affairs.

— Rev. H. Peck has been holding a very successful series of revival meetings on Knapp's creek, and last Sunday closed his labors by admitting fourteen converts into the church.

NOTICE.—Messrs. J. E. Olds & Son wish to inform their patrons that they have temporarily closed their tannery, and are not prepared at present to receive any more hides for tanning.

— Elections have taken place in Ohio, Indiana, Iowa, Nebraska, Dakota, West Virginia and Arkansas. We have not received full returns, but all are estimated Republican except Ohio, with Arkansas and West Virginia doubtful.

— A little four year old daughter of a friend of a friend of ours who was about to remove to Emporium, closed her evening prayer of the night previous to their departure thus: "Amen. Good-bye, God, we're going to Emporium!"

— A Buck's county belle and heiress has eloped with her father's colored servant. We commend this item to our Democratic friends as an excellent illustration of the direful results of that terrible Civil Rights bill.

—The Senatorial Conference of the counties of Warren and Venango held an adjourned meeting last week Wednesday, and after twenty ineffectual ballots nominated Wm. S. McMullin, of Oil City, for State Senator. For the second time this fall Warren county was forced to yield.

Dramatic Association.

The members of the Smethport Dramatic Association are requested to meet at the residence of D. R. Hamlin Saturday evening of this week. Business of importance is to be transacted, and the attendance of every member is solicited.

— The Democracy of Potter county have nominated the following county ticket: For Member of Assembly Conrad Hollenbeck; for Sheriff, W. F. Burt; for Treasurer; Cyrus Sunderlin; for District Attorney, N. M. Metzger; for Auditor, Thomas Coulston.

— The new iron bridge over Marvin creek, on Mechanic street, is completed and in running order, excepting the making of a way to get on it from the north side. This will be done Friday and Saturday of this week by a general "bee" for the purpose of grading and filling the road.

— Railroad printing, legal paper books, political conventions, &c., have kept us hopping this week, but we like that kind of hopping, and will not allow millions of job work to interfere with the regular issue of the MINER on the advertised publication day.

— Printers usually are, and ought to be, ordinary good spellers, but we saw a poster the other day in which the word accommodation was spelled thus—ACCOMODATION. Shades of Noah Webster! We hope it was not a McKean county printer who will have to answer for this blunder. The fellow must have been having a "bad spell" of local option, probably.

— Gould, of the Cameron PRESS, sauntered into lawyer Johnson's office the other day with his mind fully occupied with plans of how to make both ends meet, and accidentally sat upon Johnson's new silk hat, crushing it beyond all recognition. Of course he apologized, and the owner of the hat accepted the apology, meekly suggesting to Gould that "he could have told him the hat wouldn't fit before he tried it on."

Mum's the word. The radical journals are dumb as so many Egyptian mummies on the subject of, Ten-day, Olmsted's support of the Tioga landlord and tenant act. THEY DARE NOT DEFEND IT.—[Port Allegany Reporter.

Mum's the word. The Democratic journals are dumb as so many Egyptian mummies on the great Sheep Taxer Lane's support of the Tioga landlord and tenant act, which he voted for twice, and once in its worst form, and which Olmsted only voted for once and then only after being amended very favorably for the tenant. They neither dare defend it or tell the whole truth about it.

Teachers' Examinations.

At Ceres,	October 29.
" Port Allegany,	October 30.
" Smethport,	" 31.
" Bradford,	November 13.
" Eldred,	" 20.

Additional examinations—
At Smethport Nov. 7 & 14.

All examinations will open at an early hour. W. H. CURTIS, Co. Supt.

GRAVE ROBBING.

Buffalo Medical Students in trouble—Smethport boys among the victims.

The Buffalo papers of last Friday contain an account of a serious case of grave robbing, in which some of the faculty and a portion of the students of the Buffalo Medical College are rather uncomfortably implicated. It was discovered that a newly made grave in the Holy Cross Cemetery had been disturbed, and upon examination it was found to be that of the wife of a Mr. Carey, which had been buried the day before. Upon opening the grave it was discovered that the body had been removed. The matter was placed in the hands of the police authorities, and it was decided to search the Medical College. The officers, accompanied by the husband, went to the dissecting room of the college, and found a number of students at work upon five corpses, one of which Mr. Carey said he recognized as that of his deceased wife. The officers therefore arrested the students, thirty-eight in number, and the janitor. They were taken to the station house, and all released upon assurance that they wo'd appear when called for. Among the names published we find those of Wm. Fisher and Henry S. Chadwick, of this place.

On Saturday an examination was held. Mr. Carey testified that he was certain it was the body of his wife, yet was not disposed to make any more fuss about it. The college authorities proposed that they wo'd give up the body to him if, after a post mortem examination, he still persisted in claiming it. To this he agreed, and all were discharged. A committee of doctors, three of whom had attended Mrs. Carey during her last illness, made the examination, and certified that it was not the body of Mrs. C. Notwithstanding this, Mr. C. still claimed the body, and it was given to him.

* * *

Not one candidate on the Republican legislative ticket but voted against the Constitution and stands pledged to the State ring.

The above very lucid paragraph we clip from the local column of the Port Allegany REPORTER. We cannot for the life of us tell what it means, and we don't believe the editor of the REPORTER himself knew what it meant when he cut it out for copy. Candidates on the "legislative ticket" are understood to mean candidates for the legislature, and surely he cannot mean to give utterance to so glaring a falsehood as to assert that all the Republican candidates for the Legislature, or even one of them, voted against the new Constitution. Come forward, man, and explain yourself, and "talk United States."

Another Excursion.

The undersigned committee will conduct an Excursion to Buffalo, Grand Island, Niagara Falls and other points of interest, on Wednesday Oct. 21, 1874. Returning the same or the following days, as parties may desire.

Tickets for round trip from Emporium to Buffalo $3.25, from Port Allegany, $2.85; from Larabee, $2.50, from Olean 2.00. For particulars see posters.

Exec. Com. S. W. Smith, Port Alle'y.
J. L. Oviatt, Smethport.

BE CAREFUL.—In these days when tight hats, hot air, and sedentary occupations, cause the hair to fall out, it is a matter of no little importance to know which of the hair preparations are of any value. The majority, as has been frequently proved by the first dermatologists, or hair doctors, possess little or no merit. Such being the fact, it is consoling to those who are afflicted to know there is really one good article which is recommended and used by the first medical authority and has stood every test many years. This preparation is Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, a truly scientific compound, which is unquestionably the best preparation of the kind now before the American public. It will restore to gray hair its original color, cleanse the head thoroughly, cure all eruptions of the scalp. The original article is made by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H.—[Forneys Press, Jan. 25, 1868.

The "Domestic."

If you want a good Sewing Machine, call upon Mrs. L. T. Medbery, on Main street, in this borough. She is agent for the "Domestic," one of the best machines in the market.

$10 to $1000 invested in Wall Street often leads to a fortune. Pamphlet with explanations and statistics of Railroads, Stocks, Bonds, &c., with other valuable information, mailed on receipt of 30 cents. Address ALEX. FROTHINGHAM & Co. Bankers and Brokers, 12 Wall St, N. Y.

Strayed.

Came to my premises on the 3d day of October, a bay mare, apparently seven or eight years old. Any person owning the same, by proving property, paying charges can take her away.

J. C. CORWIN.

Oct. 7, 1874.

P. R. Cotter,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

PORT ALLEGANY, PA.

All business entrusted to his care will receive immediate attention. Particular attention given to collections.

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale

ONE SPAN OF HORSES AND HARNESS,

suitable for lumbering or work on the road. The horses are 6 and 7 years of age. Price, $300, part pay down, balance on time.

E. W. FISHER,
Bradford, McKean Co., Pa.

11-49-3t

Notice.

In re estate of Calvin H. Hober, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Calvin H. Hober late of the township of Liberty, in the county of McKean, deceased, have been granted to Minerva Hober, residing in the same township of Liberty.

All persons therefore indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment and all having claims or demands against the said decedent to make known the same without delay.

MINERVA HOBER.

Sept. 24, 1874.

Notice.

In re estate of Lydia P. Wilkes, deceased:

Notice is hereby given that Letters of Administration on the estate of the above named Lydia P. Wilkes, late of the township of Hamlin, in the county of McKean, deceased, have been granted to Eugene J. Wilkes, residing in the same township of Hamlin.

All persons therefore indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims or demands against the said decedent to make known the same without delay.

EUGENE J. WILKES.

Sept. 24, 1874.

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

Sheriff's Proclamation.

I, M. N. POWELL, High Sheriff of McKean County, Commonwealth of Pennsylvania do hereby make known and give notice to the ELECTORS of the county aforesaid, that an election will be held in the said county of McKean, on

TUESDAY, the 3d Day of NOVEMBER, 1874, for the purpose of electing the several persons hereinafter named:

One person for the office of Lieutenant Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Auditor General of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Secretary of Internal Affairs of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent this district in the Congress of the United States.

One person to represent this district in the Senate of Pennsylvania.

One person to represent this county in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania.

One person for County Treasurer of McKean county.

One person for County Commissioner of McKean county.

One person for County Auditor of McKean county.

One person for Coroner of McKean county.

The qualified electors of the county of McKean will hold their elections in the several districts as follows:

The township of Annin at the river school house.

The Borough of Smethport at Court House in Smethport.

The township and Borough of Bradford at school house in Bradford village.

The tp. of Ceres at house of E. J. Barber.

The tp. of Corydon at school house near Thomas Conover's.

The tp. of Eldred at Eldred Hotel.

The tp of Hamlin at school house near J. E. E. White's.

The tp. of Hamilton at the school house near Isaiah Morrison's.

The tp of Keating at Court House in Smethport.

The tp of Liberty at house of N. Palmer.

The tp of Lafayette in school house at Lafayette Corners.

The tp of Norwich at house of C E Burdick.

The tp of Otto in the school house at Duke's Centre.

The tp of Sergeant at what is known as the "old white school house."

The tp. of Wetmore at school house in the village of Kane.

At all elections hereafter held under the laws of this Commonwealth, the polls shall be opened at 7 o'clock A. M., and closed at 7 o'clock P. M.

SECTION 13. As soon as the polls shall close, the officers of election shall proceed to count all the votes cast for each candidate voted for, and make a full return of the same in triplicate, with a return sheet in addition in all of which the votes received by each candidate shall be given after his or her name, first in name and again in figures, and shall be signed by all of said officers and certified by overseers, if any, or if not so certified, the overseers and any officer refusing to sign or certify, or either of them, shall write upon each of the returns his or her reasons for not signing or not certifying them. The vote, as soon as counted, shall also be publicly and fully declared from the window to the citizens present, and a brief statement showing the votes received by each candidate shall be made and signed by the election officers as soon as the vote is counted, and the same shall be immediately posted up on the door of the election house for information of the public. The triplicate returns shall be enclosed in envelopes and be sealed in presence of the officers, and one envelope, with the unsealed return sheet, given to the judge, which shall contain one list of voters, tally-paper and oaths of officers, and another of said envelopes shall be given to the minority inspector. All judges living within twelve miles of the prothonotary's office, or within twenty four miles, if their residence be in a town, village or city upon the line of railroad leading to the county seat, shall, before 2 o'clock post meridian of the day after the election, and all other judges shall, before 12 o'clock meridian of the second day after the election, deliver said returns, together with return sheet, to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the county, which said return sheet shall be filed, and the day and hour of filing marked thereon, and shall be preserved by the prothonotary for public inspection. At twelve o'clock on the said second day following any election, the prothonotary of the court of common pleas shall present the said returns to the said court. In counties where there is no resident president judge, the associate judges shall perform the duties imposed upon the court of common pleas, which shall convene for said purpose; the returns presented by the prothonotary shall be opened by said court and computed by such of its officers and such sworn assistants as the court shall appoint, in the presence of the judge or judges of said court, and the returns certified and certificates of election issued under the seal of the court as is now required to be done by return judges; and the vote as so computed and certified shall be made a matter of record in said court. The sessions of the said court are open to the public, and in case the return of any election district shall be missing when the returns are presented or in case of complaint of a qualified elector under oath, charging palpable fraud or mistake, and particularly specifying the alleged fraud or mistake is apparent on the return, the court shall examine the returns, and if in the judgment of the court it shall be necessary to a just return, said court shall issue summary process against the election officers and overseers, if any, of the election district complained of, to bring them forthwith into court, with all election papers in their possession; and if any palpable mistake or fraud shall be discovered, it shall, upon such hearing as may be deemed necessary to enlighten the court, be corrected by the court, and so certified; but all allegations of palpable fraud or mistake shall be decided by the said court within three days after the day the returns are brought into court for computation; and the said inquiry shall be directed only to palpable fraud or mistake, and shall not be deemed an official adjudication to conclude any contest now or hereafter to be provided by law; and the other of said triplicate returns shall be placed in the box and sealed up with the ballots. Nothing in this act shall require the returns of election of township or borough officers to be made to the court as directed by this section, but all returns of the election of township and borough officers shall be enclosed in a sealed cover, directed to the prothonotary of the court of common pleas of the proper county, and shall by some one of them be delivered into his office within three days after every such election, and filed therein.

When two or more counties are connected for the election of any officer, the county of such counties shall each appoint a return judge to meet at such time and place as required by law to compute and certify the vote of such district. All officers provided for by this act shall be compensated as like officers are paid for existing law.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Smethport this 6th day of October A. D., 1874, and in the ninety-ninth year of the Independence of the United States.

M. N. POWELL, Sheriff.

P. BECKER & CO.

WHOLESALE

GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Oils,

Glass, Putty,

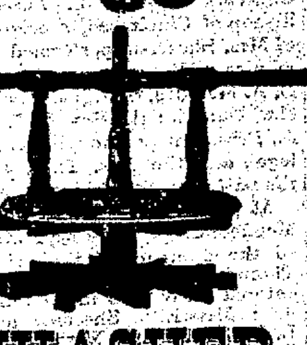
Nails, Etc., Etc.

468 and 470 Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Morse's Favorite

$5



WASHER.

THE undersigned having secured the exclusive right of sale of Morse's Favorite Washer in the counties of

CAMERON, CRAWFORD,
CLINTON, ELK,
FOREST, ERIE,
M'KEAN, POTTER, and
WARREN,

Are prepared to dispose of either County, township or individual rights.

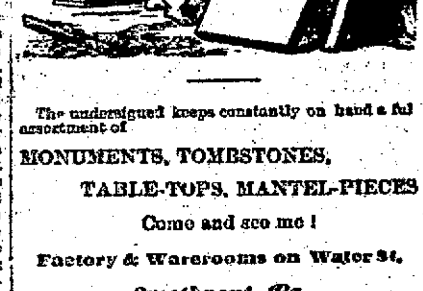
REFERENCES:

The undersigned ladies of Smethport and vicinity, having used Morse's Favorite Washer in their families, have permitted us to refer to them for proof of its many excellencies as a family servant:

Mrs. A. N. Taylor, Mrs. S. P. Beckwith,
" C K Sartwell, " John Stoddard,
" H N Powell, " James Howard,
" John Grigsby, " Emma Gifford,
" John B Taylor, " Wm. Sherwood,
" B L Knapp, " Horace Vansickle,
" Wm. Haskell, " H F Barbour.

KNAPP & TAYLOR.
B. L. KNAPP. JOHN TAYLOR.
Smethport, Pa., July 1, 1874.

SMETHPORT MARBLE WORKS.



The undersigned keeps constantly on hand a full assortment of

MONUMENTS, TOMBSTONES,

TABLE-TOPS, MANTEL-PIECES

Come and see me!

Factory & Warerooms on Water St.

Smethport, Pa.

John Digel, Prop'r.

Market,
Grocery &
Provision

STORE,

J. P. Wendell, Prop'r.

To meet the wants of the people of Smethport and vicinity, and fully satisfied that there is such a want, I have established in the Basement of

Armstrong & Co.'s Drugstore

a commodious

MARKET

AND GENERAL

PROVISION STORE,

where I shall keep on hand

FRESH & SALT MEAT,

FISH,

VEGETABLES,

FRUITS,

and everything usually kept in a first class Market.

GIVE ME A TRIAL.

J. P. WENDELL.

Farms for Sale.

Several very desirable improved farms, partly timbered, within a few miles from Smethport, can be purchased on very reasonable terms. For particulars, apply to W. H. CURTIS, Smethport, Pa.

DRAYING.

This is to give notice that I am prepared to do all kinds of draying between Smethport and Lafayette's on the most reasonable terms. All orders attended to promptly and faithfully.

ABNER R. TUBBS.

Sept. 10, 1874.

JOSHUA DAVIS. G. M. JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES.

Dealers in

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour and Feed

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

KANE, PA.

W. T. Callar,

DEALER IN

Drugs, Paints,

Oils, Fancy Goods,

&c., &c., &c., &c., &c.,

KANE, PA.

TO OUR FRIEND AND THE PUBLIC.

We wish to call especial attention to our large and complete stock of School Books, Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Albums, &c., which we bought for cash of the receiver appointed for BAKER, LENT & Co., Buffalo, directly after their failure, at TEN PER CENT. below the publisher's and manufacturer's prices to jobbers, we therefore defy competition, and are prepared to wholesale School Books to dealers in other parts of the county at bottom figures. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY

is always complete, as we receive it in small quantities every few days thereby insuring its freshness. We also keep the very choicest brands of CIGARS and TOBACCO the market affords. Our FANCY GOODS, SUNDRIES, PERFUMERIES, &c., being selected with the greatest care from the best Importing Houses, we are enabled to offer as complete a line as can be found in this part of the country, at the lowest prices. We also keep strictly pure

WINES & LIQUORS

for medical use only. Prescriptions, recipes, &c., carefully prepared. With many thanks for the liberal patronage we have so far enjoyed, we would respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

McCOY & REILLY.

SMETHPORT, Nov. 6, 1873.

GO TO

EATON & SPRAGUE'S

FOR YOUR

STOVES, HARDWARE, COOKING UTENSILS, SHELF FURNITURE, CUTLERY, TINWARE,

and everything that can be found in a first-class Hardware Store.

THEY WILL NOT BE OUTDONE IN PRICES OR QUALITY OF GOODS.

Alfred Sturdevant.

WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his

NEW QUARTERS,

OVER THE POST-OFFICE.

He is prepared to do

Shaving & Hair Dressing

in the highest style and at the lowest price,

A select assortment of

Cigars, Collars, Cuffs,

and other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

WHY

YOU WANT IT!

FOR ITS GOOD STORIES!
FOR ITS FASHION ARTICLES!
FOR ITS MISCELLANY!
FOR ITS HOUSEHOLD NEWS!

Third Year of

"OUR OWN FIRESIDE,"

A HOME JOURNAL FOR THE FIRESIDE.

16 large pages, with illustrations. Every subscriber has choice of one of three fine chromos—a far better class than those offered by other publishers. Price, $1.50 a Year.

Send three cent stamp for sample copy. Address

Our Own Fireside Pub. Co.,

Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Canvassers wanted.

Any Article

Purchased for You.

Ladies', Gentlemen's, or Children's Garments, any Household Goods, Musical Instruments, or Fancy Article.

Anything You Want,

AND WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.

Send three cent stamp for circular. Address

PURCHASING AGENCY OF

"Our Own Fireside,"

Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS

2, 4 & 6 Horse Power.

GET the BEST & CHEAPEST.

Address, E. L. GUMP & CO.

Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Amateur Job Press.

THE BEST IS THE CHEAPEST.

For Printers, Druggists, Business Men and Boys

Send five cents for catalogue. Address

E. L. GUMP & CO.

Room 4, Sun Building, N. Y.

Hotel for Sale.

THE BURNETT HOUSE,

IN SMETHPORT, PA., is offered for sale. This Hotel is [illegible]

Smethport, April 6, 1874.

Business Directory.

Byron D. Hamlin & Son.

LAW AND LAND OFFICE. Agency of the Keating lands situated in the Counties of McKean, Potter, Cameron, Clinton and Clearfield.

Smethport, Pa.

S. D. Freeman,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

SMETHPORT McKean county, Pa., will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.

H. L. McCoy,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, Smethport, McKean county, Pa., will attend to all calls in his profession.

R. H. Rose.

Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Office in the Court House.

D. V. Crossmire.

Resident Surgeon P. & E. R. R. Co.

15 FRALEY ST., KANE, PA.

Prompt attendance given to all professional calls.

Backus & Milliken.

ATTORNEYS & Counsellors at Law, Smethport, Pa., will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to their care. Office up stairs in Sartwell block, on Main street.

W. J. MILLIKEN. JOHN C. BACKUS.

F. Ford.

ATTORNEY and Counselor at Law and Collector of Internal Revenue for McKean, Elk and Cameron counties, will give his attention to all matters pertaining to his profession in the above counties. Office, Ford Building, Church street, Smethport, Pa.

P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

Bingham Estate.

Robt H. Rose is authorized to receive money for me; also applications to buy lands. He will give information generally, in any business of this Estate, in McKean County. His office is in the Prothonotary's office in the Court House.

Wellsboro, Dec. 24, 1873. Robt. C. Simpson
Agent of the Trustees.

Farm for Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale a valuable farm, situated on Vanche Hill, in Bradford township, eight miles from the Borough of Bradford. Said farm contains 165 acres, with 35 improved. Good farm buildings, 40 apple trees, a large chestnut orchard, and three living springs thereon.

For terms and other particulars, address
FRANK PERKINS,
Smethport, Pa.

11-49-6m

New Cabinet Shop.

THE undersigned takes this opportunity of informing the public that, having removed his Cabinet Shop two doors above the old stand,—opposite the dwelling house of Mrs. Wolters—he is prepared to sell chairs of most every description and Furniture of most every kind, and keeps constantly on hand a large supply of all articles of furniture, picture frames, &c., &c.

WM. SPECHT.

Smethport, Feb. 4, 1869.

New Paint Shop.

THE subscriber has opened a shop on Mechanic street—near John E. Tyler's old blacksmith shop—and is now prepared to do all kinds of painting in the best possible style. Carriage painting, striping, house and sign painting and all other work in this line done in the best manner. The best of material used, and satisfaction guaranteed.

CARL BASSE.

Smethport, May 9, 1877.

M. L. Armstrong's

JEWELRY STORE,

No. 3, UNION BLOCK.

Where a large assortment of Watches, Clocks [illegible]

Farm, Garden and Household.

Good Points of a Cow.

1. Youth. A cow is in her prime at from four to six years, and the best paying time to buy is just after the birth of her second or third calf.

2. Prominence and fullness of milk veins, and velvety softness of skin. The milk veins run down on either side of the animal toward the udder, and are easily perceptible to the eye, or can readily be found by pressure of the hand, if the animal is not over fat. The skin should be soft and mellow—not hard, rough and "staring."

3. Symmetry, fullness and softness of the udder. It should be broad, well spread out, projecting behind the legs, and also reaching forward under the belly. There should be a softness and thinness to the touch, and an absence of fleshiness and thickness.

4. Perfect number and condition of teats. If one teat is wanting, about one-fourth less milk will be the result. A cow's udder is not, as some suppose, a barrel with four taps, but is divided into four different compartments, termed "milk glands," each of which has its own tap or teat. It is not only important that the full number of teats be present and in working order, but it is desirable that they be well placed, not crowded together, but pretty far and uniformly apart, rather long and tapering; all pointing out and downward, equal in size and even in appearance.

5. Docility and quietness of disposition. These are indicated by large, mild and clear eyes, and an air of contentment generally. A cow that is quiet and contented feeds at ease, chews her cud with entire satisfaction, and will secrete and yield more milk than a restless and turbulent animal having similar milking characteristics in other respects.

Management of Celery.

The time to take up celery is just before hard frosts. Dig a trench about the width of a spade and a few inches deeper than the height of the celery. The place selected must be high ground, where no water will be at the bottom, and where surface-water will not drain into the trench. Take up the celery on a dry day, and as fast as dug place it erect in the trench, with any dirt that may happen to adhere to the roots. Set the stalks close together and close to the side of the trench, but not crowding them in. After the trench is filled, place pieces of board or scantling across it at intervals of five or six feet. On these place short boards, five or six feet long, covering the entire trench. Then cover the boards with a good body of straw or leaves, with boards or earth on top to keep it from blowing away. The work is then completed. When celery is needed take up a length of short boards, and remove enough celery to the cellar to last a few days, and place it in the coolest part, covered with earth. Replace the boards and covering as before.

Agricultural Philosophy.

There is no great success in farming without hard work; but it is the good thinking that costs, not the plodding alone. It is up hill business to go against the common judgment of all your neighbors, but if you are sure you are right, go ahead, no matter what they say. The servant is not above his master in industry; the farmer must be able to lead the field and know whether a man is doing good work, and the workman must know that he knows what a day's work is. When I see a man draining his farm and carting out notable piles of well rotted manure I consider him safe. He can borrow money to make improvements, and the sheriff will not have to use his hitching post.

To Destroy Rose Slugs.

A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* reports that nothing will so thoroughly destroy rose slugs as wood ashes. The ashes must be sifted on early in the morning while the leaves are damp, the branches being turned over carefully, so that the under sides of the leaves, to which the young slugs cling, may get their share of the sifting. If the night has been dewless, in order to make the work thorough, first sprinkle the bushes, and the ashes will then cling to the slugs, to their utter destruction. This may be repeated without injury to the roses as often as the pests make their appearance.

A Cash Basis.

This is the true basis upon which the present reform movement among farmers must rest. No co-operative movement can succeed on any other basis. Cash is the one thing needful. The credit system will kill beyond any possible hope of resurrection any co-operative enterprise. It is this that has killed them in the past, and will destroy them in the future. Let us once act out on the principle of paying for what we get, and doing without what we cannot pay for, and success will ultimately crown our efforts.

A Careless School.

Not long ago, says a *Tribune* correspondent, passing a day in a quiet rural neighborhood, we visited for an hour or two the public school. There were about thirty scholars in the room, twenty-five of whom could read only in words of from two to five letters. The grammar class was called up, and the questions were asked and answered in the most uninteresting and mechanical way. Meantime the rest of the pupils were studying out loud or gazing round listlessly, whispering, moving about, and tossing up their books. When that class was through the teacher called up, one at a time, the little "primaries," and heard each read and spell separately in a tone we could not catch, the hubbub of the children continuing unabated. About every three minutes some one pupil asked permission to leave the room, and it was granted. Thus passed an hour and a half, when school was dismissed, and we had a little talk with the teacher. Of the three trustees, he told us, only one ever visits the school, no parent deigns to come in; all the scholars hadn't come in, so he had not been able to organize it. When cold weather comes there will be about thirty more, and an assistant. Meantime the school routine will move on as it did while we were there. No comments are necessary. We commend to every parent the picture we have drawn, and suggest that he or she ought to know by personal inspection that it does not portray the school in his neighborhood.

A Missouri judge has just decided that a woman is not an old maid until she is thirty-five. The judge has since become very popular.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

Interesting Items from Home and Abroad.

From the monthly report of the Department of Agriculture of the U. S., which has just been issued, it appears that the buckwheat crop is below the average in all the States except Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut. In regard to tobacco the report says that less than a half crop will be gathered this year, the only States presenting a condition above the average being Connecticut and California. The average condition of the potato crop for the entire country is 83. The challenge given by Major Leech to the American riflemen to try a return match next June in Ireland will be accepted. A dispatch to the State Department from the United States Consul at Malta incloses an article from the *Malta Times*, concerning the spread of the plague in the Regency of Tripoli and its appearance near Mecca, and adding a Government notice forbidding the landing of passengers, animals and susceptible goods coming from the Regency of Tripoli and from the Arabian Red Sea ports. In a letter to the Committee of the Democratic State Convention, Judge Bedle formally accepts the nomination for Governor of New Jersey. He adds that as it was the unmistakable intention of the Convention that the canvass should be conducted without personal effort, he shall strictly adhere to that policy and shall take no part in it. The Republicans of the Twenty-fifth New York District (Onondaga and Cortland counties) nominated Elias W. Leavenworth, of Syracuse, for Congress by acclamation. In the Knoxville papers Senator Brownlow publishes a card announcing himself a candidate for Congress from the Second Congressional District of Tennessee. The Republicans of the Thirty-second New York District (Erie county) nominated by acclamation, the Hon. Lyman K. Bass for Congress. E. G. Lapham has been nominated for Congress in the Twenty-seventh District of New York.

The New York Liberal Convention adjourned without making any nominations, leaving the party to vote for whichever candidates it chooses. Mrs. Julia Perkins, the wife of Charles L. Perkins, of Cincinnati, cut the throat of her only daughter, aged three years, killing her instantly. She then cut her own throat, but the wound was not sufficiently deep to cause death. She alleges domestic infelicity as the cause, and appears to be sound in mind. Mr. Perkins says there have been troubles in the family, but declines to state what the nature of these troubles was. The parties have been married four years. The cotton crop of the United States for 1874 is estimated at 3,250,000 bales. The report received at the United States Agricultural Department shows that the wheat crop will nearly average that of last year. None of the large corn-producing States reach an average. There will be a fair crop of oats, potatoes, and hay but less than a crop of tobacco.

The Sharps Rifle Company have accepted the challenge of the Irish team to go to Dublin, in case the American team declines. Mansfield Stone and Jno. Morgan, of Middlebury, Conn., had been hunting and having been drinking freely on their return home, Stone requested Morgan to stand off fifteen yards as a target, which he refused to do when Stone shot him in the abdomen, making a fatal wound. The two hundredth anniversary of the foundation of the Diocese of Quebec was commemorated by a solemn benediction at the French Cathedral in Quebec. The insurance companies of Hartford, with the exception of the Ætna Company, have voted to withdraw their agencies from Chicago. England has joined the Postal Union which was formed by the Berne Postal Congress. The German Government intends to establish a naval hospital at Yokohama. Mrs. Amelia Wright, of Muscatine, Wis., aged 74, has been taken to the insane asylum, her insanity is claimed by the doctors, having been caused by the use of "hair restoratives." An old man named Moore was recently found dead in Galveston, Texas, kneeling at a table in the attitude of prayer. He died a week before the discovery of his body.

The Great Western Railway shops in Clifton, Ont., were burned, with one Pullman palace car. The flames crossed the street to Graham's Suspension Bridge Hotel, which was also destroyed. Louis Wagner, the Isles of Shoals murderer, has been sentenced to be hanged the last Friday in January. A collision occurred on the low grade division of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, three and a half miles east of New Bethlehem, Penn., between the mail train going east and a freight train going west. James Ealer, engineer, M. Kilson, fireman, and H. Doyle, a passenger, all on the mail train, were killed and Henry Wertz, express messenger, was fatally injured. J. M. Cary, baggage master, John Brown, newsboy, and John Garrison, a passenger, were seriously injured. The baggage car, containing the baggage, mail, and express matter, was burned. The disease among cattle along Jersey Heights and Hoboken prevails to a great extent. Many cows have died. Mr. Charles Stucler, veterinary surgeon at Hoboken, said the general cause of sickness, which to his knowledge prevails to a great extent, was the hot and dry weather and cattle eating dusty grass and drinking impure water. The disease is known as *pleuro-pneumonia exsudatoria contagiosa*. At its first appearance the cows are weak and languid, the breathing becomes difficult, causing a rumbling noise, the hair stands erect, a thin, green fluid runs continuously from the nose, appetite ceases, and loss of milk follows, the cows are thirsty, but cannot drink much. On examination after death one lung is very much swollen, enough so to impede circulation, and part of the stomach is dry and hard. The committee appointed by the meeting of the Rhode Island cotton and woolen manufacturers make the following announcement: The Manufacturers' Committee was gratified to be able to say that they have received assurances which justify them in announcing the general compliance on the part of the cotton manufacturers of the State with the recommendation to place the mills on short time. They therefore advise that the basis of forty-four hours per week, established at the Boston meeting of manufacturers, in order to accomplish a reduction of at least one-third of the current production, be adopted as the running time from the first Monday in October, 1874, to the first Monday in January, 1875. The manufacturers are making arrangements to diminish the running hours in accordance with the arrangement.

LAZINESS.—A correspondent of the Memphis *Appeal* says that laziness is the cause of want of prosperity in many districts of the South. In a distance of one hundred miles he saw only two persons at work in the fields, and one of them stopped to throw a stone at the train as it passed. Great numbers of whites and blacks were standing about doing nothing, while the fields were white with cotton, and the weather propitious for gathering it. He adds: "Cotton and negro counties will be poor counties. When men work, whether white or black, they find no time to engage in riots and jail breaking."

IN HIGH LIFE.

The Marriage of the Daughter of the General of the United States Army.

The wedding of Miss Sherman and Lieut. Fitch, at Washington, took place under the auspices of the Catholic Church. Rev. J. B. Purcell, Archbishop of Cincinnati, a personal friend of Mrs. Sherman, performed the ceremonies. His assistants were the Rev. B. A. Maguire, S. J., pastor of St. Aloysius' Church; the Rev. P. J. Healy, S. J., President of the Georgetown College; and the Rev. Thos. J. Mooney, the pastor of St. Bridget's, New York.

At precisely 11 A. M. the notes of Mendelssohn's Wedding March heralded the approach of the bridal party. There was no delay at the door. They entered the church in the following order: Miss Ellie Sherman and Lieut. E. P. Wood, U. S. Navy; Miss Bessie Smith and Lieut. Russell, U. S. Marine Corps; Miss Ellie Ewing and Lieut. Wells, U. S. Navy; Miss Marie Patterson and T. Ewing Sherman; Miss Alice Bartley and Paymaster George Cochrane, U. S. Navy; and Miss Lizzie Sherman and Lieut. C. W. Bee, U. S. Navy; and Miss Sherman on the arm of her father, the General, who was in full uniform. The groom stood within the sacristy, near the door leading to the sanctuary, and as the bridal party approached the altar, he passed through the sanctuary leaning upon the arm of Gen. Hugh Ewing, a brother of Mrs. Sherman, and met the bride near the gate leading to the sanctuary, where he received her from her father, and the entire party approached the foot of the altar and knelt.

The Archbishop descended to the foot of the altar and proceeded with the solemn marriage ceremony. He first obtained the consent of all parties to the marriage, and the troth being pledged, they were pronounced man and wife. The ceremony of blessing the marriage ring was then performed. The ring was handed to the groom by the Archbishop, and by him placed upon the finger of the bride, and the ceremony was concluded with the usual prayers. The bridal party then resumed their places on the *prie dieux*, and the Archbishop and his assistants vested themselves for the nuptial mass. The Archbishop was the celebrant, Father Maguire the assistant priest, Father Healy the deacon, and Father Mooney sub-deacon, the other priests also assisting. The music was fine. A Gloria Sanctus and Agnus Dei of Giorza, with several other selections, were exquisitely rendered. As the words *Domine non sum dignus* were pronounced toward the close of the mass, the bride and groom advanced to the foot of the altar, where they received kneeling the Holy Communion from the hands of the Archbishop. They then returned to their *prie dieux*, where they remained absorbed in prayer until the *Ite missa est*, when they again knelt at the foot of the altar while the Archbishop pronounced the nuptial benediction.

The bridal dress was of the new style of white silk, with cashmere finish, very rich and soft, and was trimmed with itself and with satin. No lace was used. The back breadth was shirred perpendicularly through the middle with three rows of fine gathers, but the fullness was laid in plaits on the sides. A deep box plaited flounce with satin ran from side to side around the train, meeting two narrower flounces of the same description, which trimmed the bottom of the tablier. Above these two narrow flounces was a broad band of white satin, box plaited closely, about an inch from its upper and lower edges. Triangular revers of white satin met at the waist, and were caught lower down on each side. These were edged with plisses of crepe lisse. A wreath of waxen orange blossoms and leaves more than a yard in length extended on the left side from the waist nearly to the bottom of the train at the back, where it was fastened with a large satin bow. The basque waist was high at the back and heart-shaped in front, where it was filled with plisses of crepe lisse, as also were the Marie Antoinette sleeves. The basque was trimmed to correspond with the skirt, and a *bouquet de corsage* was worn corresponding with the wreath on the skirt. Similar blossoms trimmed the sleeves and adorned the shapely head, and the long veil of the finest tulle was fastened over the flowers and fell over the face. The ornaments worn were pearls, presented by Mrs. Sherman.

The bridal robe, as well as the dresses of Misses Lizzie and Ellie Sherman, bridesmaids, and that of Mrs. Sherman, was of a Parisian make, as was the *trousseau* also.

The bridesmaids wore dresses of white silk, trimmed with white illusion, each alternate bridesmaid having her dress trimmed with pink and blue flowers.

After the services a reception was given in the old Sherman mansion, where the bridal presents were on exhibition.

On the mantel and table were clocks of Swiss, French, and American manufacture, music boxes, jewelry in cases of ivory and torquoise, spoons to the number of twenty-three dozen, finger bowls, vases, cups, napkin rings and table ware in profusion, not only of silver but some of gold; many choice paintings and engravings, writing desks, illustrated books, choice and valuable articles of furniture, point lace handkerchiefs, etc., together with many other articles for household use and personal wear and adornment.

The newly married pair left for St. Louis, where they will make their home.

Best Organs on Most Favorable Terms.

The new terms offered by the Mason & Hamlin Organ Company, for the sale of their celebrated instruments, create dissatisfaction with many dealers, who declare that they will greatly injure the business of selling other organs, especially by peddlers. By these terms a person is allowed to hire an organ, paying only a reasonable rent for it—having the privilege, of course, of returning it at any time after six months, or of purchasing it at any time. If the purchase is completed within a year, the whole cost of the organ is only five to ten per cent. more than if all cash had been paid at the beginning.

Dealers say this is much too small a difference for the accommodation in time, and privilege of returning, given.

The Mason & Hamlin Company are determined to try the experiment thoroughly at least, being confident that their organs will prove so attractive and satisfactory in use that scarcely any will ever be returned to them. Circulars with full particulars can be obtained by addressing them in Boston, New York, or Chicago.—*Com.*

One can visit a Japanese theatre for two cents, which is collected at the door, and a fan worth five cents handed him to use and take home.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE.

Sad Fate of a New Hampshire School Teacher—A Mother's Curse.

Miss Cross, a school teacher in Stark, N. H., lately committed suicide by drowning, under the following circumstances, as related by a local paper: She had had charge of the school for several weeks. The scholars thought much of her, and till within a short time before her death she kept an orderly and excellent school. But during the last week all seemed to be disorder and confusion in the school. The committee having heard of the fact, visited the school and found it much as above described, on which, after the school was dismissed, they kindly talked with her privately relative to the school, told her how it seemed to them, and advised her, as she appeared pale and nearly sick, quietly to go to the agent and resign her position; or if she felt strong enough to go on with the school, and thought she could improve in the particulars they mentioned, she could do so. She said she would determine what was best between that time and the hour of school the next morning. They left for their homes. She did not return to her boarding house that night, and her friends became alarmed. The school house was locked. On looking in at the window the key was seen on the floor. On entering they discovered on her desk some little articles of value she had taken from her person and the following note, addressed to her sister:

DEAR MARY: All I have to say is that the curse is fulfilled. The daughters shall die in sorrow, if not in shame, before they are twenty. Good-bye all.

LAURAINA.

Search was made for her body. The school house was situated on the bank of the river, where the water was deep and still, and the body was found near by. Before the coroner's jury her sister explained the note by relating that they were the children of Amos K. Cross, of Waterford, Me., and that in consequence of some difficulty between them, her father separated from his first wife, and was again married, on which his mother, taking sides against him, pronounced with dreadful emphasis this dreadful curse upon her son's children: "His daughters shall die in sorrow, if not in shame, before they are twenty, and the sons shall be cut off in infancy." She said that for some time Lauraina had constantly dwelt upon the subject of the curse, and the more so recently, as she was nearing the age of twenty, and she had done and said things which had caused her to think her sister meditated suicide. And her room mate testified that only a week before she had spoken of it to her, and alluded to the fact that she was nineteen years of age, and if the curse was fulfilled she had but a short time longer to live. The fact that some of her brothers died in infancy tended to strengthen the superstition, so that insanity and death were the consequence.

Cat-Mad.

A Western paper says: "A boy of Willow Creek, Cal., last February was bitten by a wild cat, and soon got apparently well of the bite. He is a muscular boy of seventeen, and lately he began to be cruel to his younger brothers and often seized with a strong desire to eat babies. His brothers ran from him when the fit was on him, and babies were kept carefully out of his reach. He took it into his head that it was not wrong to kill little children and a very slight crime to murder grown people. His peculiarities began to attract general attention and the people of Willow Creek became afraid of the boy. They called him a human wild-cat because when he was attacked with his insane specialty he imitated the motions of a cat. At length he was caught and taken to Yerka, and put into jail for safe keeping. The doctors heard of the case and had a consultation over it. They called his malady *rabies felina*, which means cat madness, and the disease is said to be exceedingly rare in this country."

One of the excursionists on a Lake Champlain boat recently went to sleep on deck, and in the morning couldn't find his shoes. "Where did you put them?" asked a sympathizing friend. "I opened that little cupboard and laid them on the shelf," he replied. The victim had opened the wheel-house and laid his shoes on the paddle-wheel.

Old Humbugs Discarded.

Thank heaven, the old-school practice is passing away. Ipecac, aloes, calomel, blistering, the lancet, and (worse than all), medicated rum, have given place to a new remedy, which bids fair to become the universal medicine of mankind. Vinegar Bitters is that remedy. It is destined to take precedence of all other curatives now before the world. The pharmacopœia and conspectus of the regular Faculty contain nothing that will compare with it. Every day hundreds of the sick are emancipating themselves from systems of treatment which entail great expense and do no good, and are flying to this cheap and absolutely certain means of relief. Dyspepsia, rheumatism, liver complaint, periodic fevers, sick headache, kidney diseases, constipation, nervous affections, and in short all maladies, acute or chronic, which do not involve the irreparable injury of some vital organ, are cured by this pure inalcoholic vegetable restorative.—*Com.*

Died Suddenly of Heart Disease.

How common is the announcement. Thousands are suddenly swept into eternity by this fatal malady. The disease generally has its origin in impure blood filled with irritating, poisonous materials, which, circulating through the heart, irritate its delicate tissues. Though the irritation may at first be only slight, producing a little palpitation or irregular action, or dull, heavy, or sharp darting pains, yet by and by the disease becomes firmly seated, and inflammation, or hypertrophy, or thickening of the lining membrane or of the valves, is produced. How wise to give early attention to a case of this kind. Unnatural throbbing or pain in the region of the heart should admonish one that all is not right, and if you would preserve it from further disease, you must help it to beat rightly by the use of such a remedy as will remove the cause of the trouble. Use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery before the disease has become too seated, and it will, by its great blood purifying and wonderful regulating properties, effect a perfect cure. It contains medicinal properties which act specifically upon the tissues of the heart, bringing about a healthy action. Sold by all first-class Druggists.

HEART DISEASE CURED.

DECATUR, Spencer county, Ind., February 1st, 1874.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.:

About two years ago I was afflicted with a disease of the heart, which at times created a pressure around it, almost causing suffocation. I saw an advertisement of your Golden Medical Discovery, recommending the same as a cure for disease of the heart. I then bought half a dozen bottles of it, and after using three bottles I was entirely relieved and am now enjoying good health. Gratefully yours

VITUS KILLIAN.

The Elmwood Collar is the most perfect-fitting collar yet made. It is so close an imitation of linen that it cannot be detected. The novelty that produces this effect is the *folded edges* which, when worn over a scarf or tie, prevents the sharp raw edge from showing as in other collars. It is for sale at all gents' furnishing stores.—*Brooklyn Union.*

Henry Ward Beecher writes that the Steinway piano is a *musical angel.*—*Com.*

To have good health the liver must be kept in order. Sanford's Liver Invigorator has become a staple family medicine. Purely vegetable—Cathartic and Tonic—for all derangements of Liver, Stomach and Bowels; clears the complexion, cures sick-headache. Shun imitations. *Try Sanford's Liver Invigorator.*—*Com.*

Ladies Desire what Men Admire. And this little thing is Beauty. What do we say is beautiful? A transparent complexion and a luxurious head of hair. What will produce these? Hagan's Magnolia Balm will make any lady of thirty appear but twenty, and Lyon's Kathairon will keep every hair in its place, and make it grow like the April grass. It prevents the hair from turning gray, eradicates Dandruff, and is the finest Hair Dressing in the world, and at only half ordinary cost. If you want to get rid of Sallowness, Pimples, Ring-marks, Moth-patches, etc., don't forget the Magnolia Balm.

Founded on a Rock!—The disappointed adventurers who have from time to time attempted to run their worthless potions against Plantation Bitters, vow that they cannot understand what foundation there is for its amazing popularity. The explanation is simple enough. The reputation of the world-renowned tonic is founded upon a rock, the Rock of Experience.

Reward.—I will give $100 for any case of flesh, bone or muscle ailment like Rheumatism, Bruises, Spavin, Strain or Lameness, upon either man or animal, which the Mexican Mustang Liniment will not cure when used according to directions. Near 30 years have proved it to be the most wonderful remedy for Neuralgia, Burns, Swellings, Enlarged Joints, Hoof Ail, Screw Worm, Sting, Caked Breasts, etc., ever discovered. Who will let a horse limp when Mustang Liniment will cure it? Who will let a child cry and suffer from bruises and chilblains when the Mustang will prevent it? Who will pay large doctors' bills when they can buy Mexican Liniment for 50 cts. and $1.00? It is wrapped in a steel-plate label, signed "G. W. Westbrook, Chemist." Wm. E. Everton, Agent.

The Markets.

NEW YORK.	
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bulls	.12¼ @ .13
Common to Good Texans	.10½ @ .11½
Milch Cows	50.00 @ 65.00
Hogs—Live	.06¼ @ .07¼
Dressed	.09 @ .09
Sheep	.05½ @ .07¼
Cotton—Middling	.15½ @ .15¾
Flour—Extra Western	5.15 @ 5.80
State Extra	5.15 @ 5.30
Wheat—Red Western	1.21 @ 1.23
No. 2 Spring	1.13 @ 1.18
Rye	.85 @ .95
Barley—Malt	1.53 @ 1.60
Oats—Mixed Western	.62½ @ .65
Hay, per ton	11.00 @ 13.00
Straw, per ton	11.00 @ 13.00
Hops	'73s 20.@27—'69s 6 @ .15
Pork—Mess	22.50 @ 22.75
Lard	.14 @ .14½
Petroleum—Crude	5¾@5¾ Refined .11¼
Butter—State	.45 @ .46
Ohio, Fine	.32 @ .33
" Yellow	.29 @ .30
Western ordinary	.29 @ .30½
Pennsylvania fine	.30 @ .31
Cheese—State Factory	.14½ @ .15
" Skimmed	.05 @ .06
Ohio	.12½ @ .13
Eggs—State	.25 @ .26
ALBANY.	
Wheat	1.30 @ 1.36
Rye—State	.90 @ .91
Corn—Mixed	.90 @ .96
Barley—State	1.10 @ 1.10
Oats—State	.61 @ .62
BUFFALO.	
Flour	5.75 @ 7.50
Wheat—No. 2 Spring	1.06 @ 1.08
Corn	.87 @ .90½
Oats	.49 @ .48
Rye	.90 @ .91
Barley	1.50 @ 1.60
Lard	.12 @ .15
BALTIMORE.	
Cotton—Low Middling	.15 @ .15½
Flour—Extra	5.00 @ 6.25
Wheat	1.22 @ 1.23
Corn	.98 @ .98
Oats	.61 @ .64
PHILADELPHIA.	
Flour	5.75 @ 6.25
Wheat—Western Red	1.17 @ 1.20
Corn—Yellow	1.02 @ 1.02
Mixed	1.01 @ 1.02
Petroleum—Crude	.08 @ .08¼ Refined .11¼

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OUR NEW "Ladies' Friend" contains 7 articles needed by every Lady—Patent Spool Holder, Scissors, Thimble, &c.—guaranteed worth $1.50. Sample Box by mail, 50 cents. Agents wanted. PLUMB & CO., 108 S. 8th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

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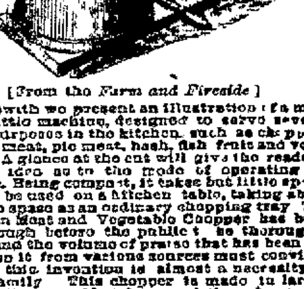

[From the *Farm and Fireside*.]

"Herewith we present an illustration of a most useful little machine, designed to serve several useful purposes in the kitchen, such as chopping sausage meat, pie meat, hash, fish, fruits and vegetables. A glance at the cut will give the reader a general idea as to the mode of operating the machine. Being compact, it takes but little space, and can be used on a kitchen table, taking about the same space as an ordinary chopping tray. The American Meat and Vegetable Chopper has been long enough before the public to be thoroughly tested, and the volume of praise that has been bestowed on it from various sources must convince all that this invention is almost a necessity in every family. This chopper is made in larger sizes for the use of butchers, and these have also become very popular."

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